SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1860.

ourier for the country.
Courier for any period less than one

Courier, when delivered by carriers

REMOVAL. The COURIER office has been re-moved to the new buildings erected especially for our use, on the south side of Green street, below Third, next to the Custom House and Post

The Secession of South Carolina. The passage of the ordinance of secession by the Convention of South Carolina surprised none who have not been unpardonably blind; but the announcement of this act created a profound impression in this community and throughout the country, thousands realizing apparently for the first time the reality of the events now should that take place, we would not need

The other Cotton States will unquestionably follow the example of South Carolina be fore the 1st of February.

What the end will be, no one can foresee; and speculation is worse than useless. We see no ground to hope for any adjustment of pending difficulties. We see no reason to doubt that by the 4th of March. at furthest, eight or nine Rates will be united in the Southern Confederacy. Of course Lincoln and his advisers would not be insane enough to attempt to conquer this Confederation. We may not unreasonably hope that the wisdom and statesmanship of those at the head of affairs at Washington and in the seceding States will prevent a conflict before that time. And thus disunion, now a matter of history, may be peaceably accomplished, and a Confederation of the seceding States. which will certainly be formed, happily brought into existence.

To guide matters so as to maintain peace between the sections and States and prevent civil war or domestic insurrections seems to us to be the first duty of our pub-

What Lincoln Will Do.

Demagogues and time-servers will never cease their efforts to mislead the public mind; and all the arts of political management will yet, while the destinies of the Republic are trembling in the balance, be brought into requisition to promote the selfish ends or the mad schemes of weak, ambitious, and bad men. It is time that the people of the

whole country look at affairs as they are, in all their bearings. We know that Lincoln's election was a declaration and inauguration of the irrepressible conflict. Those who voted for

him all knew his platform. Senator HALE, of New Hampshire, since the election, and since it has been known what the action of the Cotton States will be, in his place has proclaimed that the South must submit or fight.

Senator WADE, of Ohio, after long preparation, and frequent consultations with his party friends, in an elaborate speech the other day, which received the applause of the Black Republicans, enunciated, in tones of boldest defiance, that if Southern States -sovereign States-secede, they must be driven back at the point of the bayonet. Two days ago, the Springfield (Ill.) Journal published at Mr. Lincoln's own home. and edited by his nephew, proclaimed that "Disunion by armed force is treason, and trea-

The people of Kentucky cannot misunderstand this. Mr. Lincoln will use the army and navy in a mad attempt to force any State or States that may withdraw after his inauguration, back into a Union ererted from its purposes to injure and

oppress them! We know that this would lead to a war, the end of which we could not foresee .-If war should come, Kentucky cannot escape: she must fight with her Southern sisters, or for her Northern enemies. Mr not attempt to force States back which go

out before the 4th of March. These are facts which the people of this State should know. Will they open their ears to them now; or will they heed them only when the thunder of the enemy's guns is heard on their borders, and the presence of the Northern vandals desecrates their homes? They must know

them sooner or later. The Do-Nothings bitterly denounce Mr. Buchanan on account of his policy towards South Carolina; and because he refuses to precipitate, not separation, but civil war, by throwing re-inforcements | Tennessee report reductance to adopt exinto Fort Moultrie, when he is informed | treme measures; but as the North have and all men know that a movement of that | evinced no disposition to conciliate, seceskind would be followed by an immediate attack on the fort by the South Carolinians, | tenor is the tone of the press and public who believe that their safety would be threatened by such an act, he is stigmatized as a traitor and accused of perjury, by men who would probably rejoice in the ruin of their country, if it gave them an opportunity to gain a position a little in the usual course of affairs. And old men, educated in the Federal school of the 20th inst., whither he had gone on busipolitics popular among the elite a half century ago, not recognizing the people at all, and incapable of appreciating the fact that all government must depend on the consent of the governed, are anxious that the President should call out the army and navy to dragoon the Cotton States, for dience to a government in which bly go with the South in case of the secesthey have no voice, and that is perverted from the purposes for which it was formed to oppress and wrong those it should protect. But the people of the ment now on foot, but will accomplish it country do appreciate the prudent conduct of Mr. Buchanan in this matter; and while the factious, and discontented, and venerable old Federalists show their teeth, and hiss out their dissppointment and hate, the judicious and the patriotic everywhere approve and applaud. The following is from the Memphis Appeal, which, during the recent canvass assailed the President as

belong to Mr. Buchanan. The Appeal have preferred against Mr. Buchanan's administrative policy, we cannot now fail, apart from the prejudices of partisanship, sequently, and doubtless in consequence, resigned, the President has assumed this attitude of sympathy for the equality and rights of the States as enunciated by their denouement, whether eventuating in con-thuance in or an exit from the Union, be allowed to be peaceful and bloodless in its their more Southern friends. They will not

violently and unscrupulously as did the

Disunion, by the action of South Carolina,

is une fait accompli, and the course of other

States will soon extend and widen the di-

vision; but if the separation be peaceable,

as we hope it may, much of the credit will

If the revolution be averted, the counthis feature in the otherwise not very com-mendable administration of James Bu-

A Washington dispatch says: "Several leading and influential men from vacancy made by the recent death of Col. not suffered in the proportion of "ten to Philadelphia have arrived here for the pur- | C. C. Rogers, of Lexington. Col. Bul- one," and therefore ought to wait until she pose of urging upon Congress to devise Lock is a lawyer of talent and reputation, is wronged yet more. If this logic is consome mode of settlement. They state and the appointment is in every respect clusive, SAYERS, of St. Louis, did a very that the suffering of the poorer classes who have been thrown out of employment is very great, and that unless something is speedily done they would not answer for Alabama, has offered to loan the State has been horsewhipped nine or ten times \$100,000. the consequences."

We assume that the difficulties between the Free States and the Slave States can only be settled satisfactorily or in such a manner as to preserve the Union through amendments, or an amendment, to the Fed

complaint sufficient to justify them in de manding new guarantees for the protection of their rights and the maintenance of their honor and self-respect, they cannot be removed by Congressional enactments. which might be repealed by any subsequent Congress, and would be disregarded s the Fugitive Slave Law is violated by them. Laws of the United States in ended to protect the interests of the South and of the citizens of the South are of no effect, and will not be, so long as they must be executed by those who hate slavery and slave owners and recognize the obligations of a law higher than those of their country To make laws of the nature of the Fugitive Slave Law effective, the sentiment of the Northern people must undergo a complete, thorough, and radical change; and

such legislation. Hence, a modification, explanation, or change of the Constitution is embraced in all the propositions for adjustment we have seen.

What changes in the Constitution would

satisfy the aggrieved States? And here is he difficulty. The South believes the Constitution as it is recognizes all the rights they claim—the right to equality in the Union; to frame and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way; to a full share in the common property of all the States; to have their property in slaves that have escaped to the free States returned; to enjoy all their rights without molestation and in peace and safety. Their belief, based on a fair construction of the provisions of that instrument, is warranted and sustained by the decisions of the courts of he highest authority in the Government. The Constitution, then, guarantees to he Slave States all they ask and all they will demand; but its guarantees are disregarded by the Free States; and despite hem, the South has been wronged per-

sistently, and are now threatened with a repetition of the injuries they have already borne-each magnified an hundred fold. The amendments to the Constitution suggested by Southern men have generally been of a character calculated to leave less room for future misunderstandings between the sections than is afforded by the existing provisions of that instrument; but would not the States that now refuse to obey the plain and positive command ontained in the third clause of the second section of Article four of the Constitution, relative to fugitives from service, in like manner nullify any of the amendments proposed which look only to a clearer defiition of the rights of the States and a

re-marking of the line between the Fed-

eral and State Governments? The truth is, if the present Constitution were respected by the Northern people' as it is by the South, there would be no difficulty, no breaking up of the Union, no threats of coercion and war; and as it is not obeyed, it is just as good as it would be with any amendment or amendments which have been proposed that would not give to the slaveholding States the power to protect themselves. Without this power | course. son must and will be put down at all haztersity and extent of a sentiment that | Constitution; and that having done this,

ident elect is the representative, and the all, the Union will be reconstructed on the Cabinet he will call around, and those who | Southern basis. will support him in Congress, true and faithful exponents. If the Northern people are willing to acept the proposition of Mr. CRITTENDEN and others from the South, or to change the good faith to live up to the amended instru-

hands of the latter power that may be used for protection, but not for aggression. f they refuse this, they deny all that is worth a moment's thought to the South. We have seen no reason to believe that any amendment asked by the South will

be conceded by the North.

A dispatch from Washington City to the New York Herald says, "advices from sion is the only alternative. Of the same ces are that that State wall follow Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Lowisiana, and Flor ida into the Southern Confederacy.

Only last night we received a private leter from one of the most conservative. least excitable, clearest-headed men in Central Kentucky, dated at Nashville on ness, in which public sentiment in Tennessee, and other matters, are thus referred

"Within the last two weeks, the public mind here has undergone the most remarkable change I have ever noticed. The peoticians; and this State will unquestiona sion of five or six States.

"Such action by Kentucky and Tennes see will not only give success to the movein peace. If they act at the right time, constitutional liberty will not only be increased, but the Southern Confederacy will be the Union, and many of Northern States will soon be knocking at the doors

for admission. "The speech of Andrew Johnson has utterly ruined him. He is everywhere re-

garded as a traitor; and I would not be the least surprised if his constituents "Let me encourage you to go on as you

The submissionists say, if South Carolina "desires to go out, in heaven's name let her go." Those who thus, in terms, tell the Cotton States they are not wanted in the Union, claim to be Unionsavers per se and par excellence. The real friends of the Constitution thought it was nore patriotic to join these States in a demand for justice to all parts of the Confederacy, and in an attempt to secure their rights; for doing which, they were denounced as disunionists. The policy of the former prevailed in the border Slave States, while abolitionism swept the border Free States; and now a sovereign State of the Union, convinced that the North are insensible to the appeals of justice and consanguinity, and despairing of assistance drawn from the Confederacy. South Caro lina is gone; AND IN RAPID SUCCESSION GEORGIA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUIS-IANA, FLORIDA, TEXAS, and ARKANSAS WILL FOLLOW. The people of Kentucky, satisfied of the error into which they were led by leaders to whom they unfortunately trusted, are not ready to say "good bye" to

Appointment of U. S. District
Attorney for Kentucky. We learn that the President has appointed Col. E. J. BULLOCK, of Hickman ounty, to the office of United States Dis-

an excellent one.

Amendments to the Constitution. From Hon. A. Dixon to Governor We assume that the difficulties between Magoffln. Hon. Archie Dixon bas published a letter to Gov. Magoffin, urging him to con-

At the request of a large number of the ceople of Southern Kentucky, I take this nethod of urging upon you the importance of calling an extra session of the Legisla-If the Slave States have any cause of the earliest day practicable, to

follows up with a lengthy expression of his own "views on the present attitude of bloody contest with the mother country public affairs," in which he denies the for the liberties of their people. These right of secession; affirms the constitution- Articles of Confederation then constituted al authority of the General Government to | the "bond" of Union between the thirteen and, but thinks it would be unwise to exereise this power; and proposes a plan by which, when the Southern States shall all the States in it. The plan is very pretty; out we fear it is wholly impracticable.-

to be used to drive them back into the Union, it will follow that in such a state of case (for the Union will be virtually dissolved) cach State will be at liberty to act for itself in making a new Constitution it has been, productive of countless and inappreciable blessings to all the people of the States, I propose, in case of secession, as a plan for bringing about a better understanding between them, and for restoring or preserving the Constitution and the Union as the case may be that a Conthe Union, as the case may be, that a Convention be called as speedily as possible oall the slaveholding States. I propose calling a Convention of the slaveholding States only, because they alone are aggrieved, and because they have been wrong Government, and because when they agree as to what their wrongs are, the power to redress them is not in the Government, but n the States themselves that have com-mitted the wrongs, and because I still have an abiding faith that there is left in the free States patriotism and liberality enough to do justice to their sister States, nough to do justice to their sister States, when fifteeen of them in a body ask it at

I propose in the calling of such a Con-vention that such of the States as may at-tend shall adopt such amendments and explanations of the Constitution on the ubject of slavery as may be satisfactory of the Southern States. Second, that the onstitution, so amended and explained, presented to each of the States for its option or rejection of the amendments. for the Union, upon terms of equality with the Free States, will not hesitate to adopt sylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illi-nois, and Iowa will, from a common inter-est with the other States bordering on the great rivers Ohio and Mississippi, at once adopt them, while the great State of New and manufacturing interests, and knowing how much they would be promoted by an alliance with the Middle and Cotton States, would not be long, if not foremost, in giving in her adhesion to them. The rest of

he States would in a short time follow, of If we understand this, it is, that the Cotton States having seceded, the Union on which it will be printed. Any change | will be dissolved, and each State will be at of the Constitution that stops short of this, liberty to act with the section and in the manner it sees proper; that the Southern

And, even though secession should not take place, while he believes it would be revolutionary, he thinks the Constitution can be amended in that way, and that it would be acquiesced in by a majority of the people of every State.

In this convention, he suggests an explanation and amendments to the Constitution, which he thinks might be thus adopted, and believes would be satisfactory In them we see little objectionable; but they would place no protective power in the hands of the South, and without that, command already in the Constitution for the rendition of fugitives from service. While believing the Federal Government has the power to coerce a State, he is opposed to its exercise. On this subject,

Southern States secode, force them at the point of the bayonet back into the Union? in an attempt to force a State back into the Union after she has deliberately gone out of it, will be the signal for the arming of all the fierce spirits of the nation, and will ry, to blaze in unextinguishable wrath, the fires of civil war. And when the war is over, will the country be saved? will the Constitution be saved? will the Union be

I have said that it would be bad-it would the a futal policy on the part of the Govern-nent to attempt to coerce a State back into the Union after she had deliberately gone out of it. The States can only be kept together b nutual forbearance and a determination on the part of each to do justice to the others. For by coercion, (to use the language of another), "What do we propose to ourselves? To convince? The sword never convinces; it subjects." Is it our purpose to subject if we cannot convince ar Government to have in our midst sub cts kept loyal by force. And if it wer ot, South Carolina, if she lack judgment as spirit and too much courage to submit o the degradation. A political creed can-lot, any more than a religious one, be houst upon brave men by force.

bine for an unlawful object, the offense changes it character. That which, in six men, is robbery, becomes warfure in sixty thousand. The difference in rebellion and evolution lies chiefly in numbers. Have a struck for liberty and indeenderse at the head of fifty follower nly, and had he and his men been captured. ed, they might, without outraging civilization, have been hanged as rebels. But with Washington at the head of fifty thousand the British Government felt constrained to regard their colonial prisoners as any other captives taken in war, and to allow them the mercy which in such cases the

haw of nations prescribes.

And thus it is when opposition is made to the authority of the United States. If it be by a handful of men, we may coerce them; it is fitting that we should. But what we can properly do in the case of thirty or three hundred, may assume the spect of tyranny if we have to deal with But be this as it may, that some of the states will secede, I have no doubt, nor do doubt that the separation will be final,

Imperial palace was sacked. The Emperor

An argument of the submissionists is, that South Carolina has suffered no triet Attorney, for Kentucky, to supply the | wrongs which the border Slave States have foolish thing the other day when he challenged Gen. FROST for horsewhipping him, The Commercial Bank of Selma, because BENNETT of the New York Herald and quietly submitted each time,

[For the Louisville Courier.] The Right of Secession. The Condition of the Treasury-A "The Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union" of the United States of America, were agreed to by the delegates

certain sources, and when those sources

that people in an ill humor should have

spleen, and, therefore, the late Secre

by reckless and aggressive policy (as were

the result of the election of Lincoln, and

had no hesitation in frankly expressing his

views. Moreover, he disposed of ten mil-

lions of Treasury notes prior to the elec-

tion, being convined that he would not be

of the parties purchasing them which now

minds of sensible men who can dispassion-

y, it is not worth while to spend a mo-

charge that he has been scheming to ac.

It is not his fauit that the receipts have not

Though it is unpleasant to have the na-

friends on all sides threatened with ruin.

yet there is one consolation amid all the

MR. LINCOLN AND HIS FRIENDS

WILL FIND NO MONEY ON HAND

OF EXTERMINATION AGAINST THE

SOUTHERN STATES. From present in-

dications it is not at all unlikely that Mary

and and Virginia will go with the Cotton

States, thus carrying the District of Colum

bia and leaving no Capitol for Mr. Linceln

to be inaugurated in. Does any one sup-

an event, to pass through the Southern

be absurd for him even to think of such a

stalled and selects his Cabinet, and sets up

to pay its expenses? Not a dollar-for in

shall have withdrawn its connection with

geese so silly as to be plucked and then

condition of the Treasury is, therefore, a

ource of pleasant reflection, for it forbids

the idea of a bloody strife. Will the long

nosed, puritanical, hypocritical, selfish

Yankees advance him any portion of the

funds, which this panic may leave in their

possession? Not they. They will neither

fight nor pay others to do so-and the

question of peaceable secession and separa-

ion will find a satisfactory solution. It

year for each soldier in the field, and to

nore men than there are in the North.

ompensated by his shinplasters? The

view of disruption, the

ted States

kept pace therewith.

reflecting person tha

the public lands. It is no

vene the Legislature in extra session. He of the thirteen original States in Congress the Legislatures of the several States, cused of a want of figancial ability, and on the 15th of November 1777. These his integrity has been so far questioned as articles were ratified by eight States on to have it charged that he has indirectly the 9th of July, 1778, and by one State each on the 21st of July, 1778, the 24th of July 1778, the 26th of November, 1778, the ry. It must be borne in mind that his term 22d of February, 1779, and 1st of March, difficult periods which have ever inflicted 1781. This was a confederation between States which had formally asserted; their independence, and were then engaged in a ces of the country. It would, indeed, have required a genius transcending human foresight to have guarded against the panic of 1857, which occurred shortly after Mr. Cobb entered upon his service. It may be march a mighty army through the terri- original States, whose delegates assembled very well for partisan editors to attack Mr. ories of an unoffending State" to compel | in Congress continued to legislate and exe-Cobb for not filling our coffers and not resisting State to obey the laws of the cute the powers of the United States under keeping them filled, when such an embarrassment was overwhelming the commer them until the 4th of March 1789, when the Constitution went into operation. when the imports did not come up to what was anticipated from the wants of the

LOUISVILLE,

have secoded, they may form their own ferred to the 13th of the "Articles of Con-Constitution, and reorganize the Union of federation" to sustain his denial of the right of secession, a correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, writing over the sig- | fail, it is equally proper to censure a farmnature of "Mason of Gunsten," thus re- | er for want of income when his crop has President: President:

The President of the Union, in his late import sufficiently to.

> unns, that it was an unhappy reference.
> The history of the adoption of the Constitution will show that the "perpetual Union," under the confederation on which so much stress is laid, was broken up by the power of the States abrogating and annulling it, as contrary to its provisions, and in defiance of the terms of that Union. t was done by an Act of Secssion. The Constitution under which we live was the result of an exercise of a right of secession, precedent to an act of new Union.
>
> How then was it a perpetual Union—indissoluble forever? And if not, how is the resent Union, which, in no part of the onstitution, is declared to be perpetual, be held as perpetual and indissoluble? Look at the facts.

t was a "league," and so declared on its face to be.

It was agreed by the 13th Article, that there should not be "any alteration at any time in any of the articles, unless such alteration be agreed to by a Congress of the United States, and be afterwards conthe United States, and be afterwards confirmed by the Legislatures of every State."

It is apparent by this provision, that this "perpetual Union" could not be altered in respect of the Articles on which it rested, without the consent of each and every State. Now, could twelve of them, without breach of compact, change the terms of confederation against the will of the thirteenth?

The Articles of Confederation and of Per-

Now I assert that twelve of the thirteen did form the present Constitution, without the thirteenth; and that the thirteenth was neither in the Convention which framed the Constitution, nor became a member of the present Union until more than a year after it went into operation. Rhode Island was that State, and was left alone by her twelve sisters, and did not join them until May 29, 1790; and thus the "Perpetual Union," of which we hear so much, was put an end to ten years after it was acted. at an end to ten years after it was estab-shed; and a new one was framed without he leave or assent of all the States against he will of any one of which that very nion provided its articles should not be

But, further: North Carolina ratified the present Constitution Nov. 21, 1789; and thus she, too, was left by her confederates, who had, without her assent, put an end to the "Perpetual Union," as to her, also. But, still further: The new Constitution ween those only, however, who did ratify Thus it provided that four confederates ight be left, by the nine, to the old Arties, by which the nine members of the new

States will then have but to meet together in joint convention and adopt their own tensity and extent of a sentiment that refuses to be bound by the most sacred compacts or restrained by the most binding oaths—a sentiment of which the President elect is the representative, and the Cabinet he will call around, and those whe will support him in Congress, true and out of the old into the new? They adopted the new, assovereign States. How did they get out of the old compact?

I answer—By Secession! They seeded rom the Perpetual Union.
Why? Because they in their sovereign pleasure chose to do so. They seceded, and formed another Union. They broke up a perpetual Union, as they expressly greed it should be, and formed one which ay the will of sovereign contracting

Federalist, admits the Convention in this respect violated the Articles of Confederation. He defends it on the ground that forms prescribed for amendment must give way to the "transcendent and precious right of the people to abolish or al em most likely to affect their safety and low, I submit, if this "transcendent and precious right," was higher than the obli-gation of the perpetual Union; if the right o secede was paramount to such a bond, apon what reason is it that the present

The President says the Constitution is broken. The Supreme Court have said so; and it is supposed to be the final arbiter—(which I deny). We say and feel it has been broken in every part, and trampled under the feet of ruffians of the higher law, from the President elect and his associates down to the rabble that fill the ranks of the Wide-Awake organization.

A barrain broken by one party ceases to A bargain broken by one party ceases to bind the other, says Mr. Webster.

How then is Virginia or Carolina bound by a compact to Vermont or Massachusetts, which have broken it? Who can down the right to expect the fall of the compact to the comp eny the right to cancel by the faithful ad

If the bond be cancelled, where is the Jnion? Gone. And where then are the states? Remitted to their original, soverign and independent condition, free to orm new Unions, as our fathers did, when he old "Perpetual" ceased to answer their

ourposes.

The right to cancel in one party results The act of cancellation is secession!

Coercion in such a case, is the lawless iolence of the violator of faith, to compel edience to the compact by him who pre

ously had kept it.

The question for the South—for Virginia is, shall we submit to such breaches of ith, and continue bound to those who i r master held over us, to compel sub If we do, we cease to be free, and deserve be slaves, instead of being the masters f slaves.

Judge Campbell on Secession ers written by Judge John A. Campbell of the United States Supreme Court, to Daniel Chandler, Esq., of that city, on the present political crisis in the country .udge Campbell is a citizen of Alabama, nd the conclusions to which he has arrived are as follows:

First, That the election of Mr. Lincoln does not afford sufficient ground for the dissolution of the Union.

Second, That the great subject of disturbance, that of slavery in the Territories, rests upon a satisfactory foundation, and that we have nothing to ask, except that the status quo be respected.

Third, That the subject of the rendition of fugitive slaves can be adjusted to the Pekin Taken.

The Persia brings intelligence that the English and French have taken Pekin, the ancient and renowned capital of China.—
The mysterics of the famed and unsearchable metropolis of the Orientals will be rudely exhibited to the world. It has been the metropolitan mystery, and has been unthe metropolitan mystery, and has been unlocked by the Armstrong guns of the English and the rifled guns of the French. The

In conclusion, he says: I need not state to you that my connec-ion with the Federal Government has continued till this time, rather in deference to the inclinations of others, and upon public considerations, than from any desire on my part to hold my office. My commission would not be affected by the action of the would not be allected by the action of the State. But I determined, many years ago, that my obligation was to follow the fortunes of her people. I shall terminate my connection with the Government as a consequence of her act.

A literary lady of considerable note, has been arrested in Salem county, N. J., for altering bank notes.

Suggestion-Peaceable Separation. United States, on the 18th instant, intro-Doubtless Mr. Cobb has endeavored to duced some resolutions in the nature of a bankruptcy which now overhangs the speech, which, for reasons hereinafter

Conventions of three-fourths of the State

ments to the Constitution. fication of the Fugitive Slave Law, so as to make it more acceptable to the people of

merits of the particular amendments proosed, nor of the resolutions in regard to country? The revenues are derived from | tion as a whole. Our opinion in regard to no reason to change or modify it, and could views and refutes the argument of the failed, as to censure Mr. Con for not have not probably make it clearer now were we ing money in his yaults where people do not to attempt it. What the South want, is, the gold in | not mere paper guarantees, but the power available for their own protection. With

> fident it would meet with little favor outside of this State in the South. And yet it will not be acceptable to the North. His eloquent appeal to Northern

ren ground. who elected Mr. Lincoln President. The Black Republicans all say, with the New battle; let us finish it like men, and be done able to do so after it, and it is the default with the controversy forever." The North reates the deficiency. As a financier, Mr. | are the aggressors, and to the remonstrances of the South they answer, "We have Cobb's reputation will not suffer in the no concessions to make." The South are ately look at the facts. As for his integri- | the aggrieved parties; and yet their propositions to compromise are met by short

But Mr. CRITTENDEN is a pative Kencomplish the present result. Congress has tuckian, an earnest patriot, an eminent regulated the expenditure, and Mr. Cobb statesman, and a Senator of the State.has acted always under their instructions. His remarks will be read with interest by thousands of his fellow-citizens who have looked to his wisdom and experience to devise some mode of honorable and safe tional financies in such a condition, with adjustment of pending difficulties. We publish his speech in full.

WITH WHICH TO WAGE A WAR IN SENATE, Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1860. pose that he would be permitted in such territory to Washington City? It would problematical whether the Northern States would consider him their Pres-The Union being dissolved, it is ident, but granting that he is in

the bankrupted North, where will he find layery in all the territory north of it; with will require an outlay of at least \$500 per onquer the South perhaps, would require But to make a reasonable attempt, with any show of success, Mr. Lincoln would not think of moving less than 200,000 men gainst us. That would involve an expense ress shall have no power to abolish slav-ry in the District of Columbia so long as f \$100,000,000 per anuum, in addition to the ordinary expenses of his Government.

AMOUNT, EVEN FOR THE FIRST YEAR? Echo answers where! That there may be hostilities hereafter etween the sections, is possible, when tranquility and prosperity may have rendered each plethoric, and a little blood-letting nay be necessary, but now it is impossible. We hall only stand on the defensive and make no attack against the North; and the visions of horrible carnage and terrible scenes should no longer afflict our nervous and lesponding friends. The North will have ner hands full enough in settling the prob lem of "labor vs. capital," which the phiosopher of Auburn has propounded, and t will be some years before she has quieted the mass of half-starving mechanics within her own borders. When she shall have ccomplished that, it will be time enough for her to pick a crow with us. If the outh, co-operating, shall establish her basis, one of the first and most important laws required will be that in regard to na uralization. Hundreds of thousands of Northern men will desire to emigrate to our more flourishing and prosperous coun try, and a wise enactment upon this sub-

ect will be necessary to prevent the grafting of any Abolition sentiment again within our borders ion will have to be have hose should be allowed to become citi zens, with a voice in our affairs, whose past history can avouch for them a sound and healthy state of mind. Unless some hing of this kind shall be done, we shall only have postponed the evil day and renoved the scene of contention to a smalle phere. Avaricious Yankees will still lo ate where they can make a dollar, and in ime the anti-slavery party would again raise its head and agitate for recruits. The first paragraph in the leader of

he Journal of Wednesday, was this: "It is an unquestionable fact that con ervatism is now making rapid progress verywhere in the non-slaveholding States Where there was recently no conservation umerable facts show this. If the prompt action of a few Southern tates has produced this happy result, it is till more "unquestionable" that the action

pletely conservative. But our "conservaive" neighbor is far too sanguine. The North yet hates slavery. The closing paragraph of the above reerred to is as follows: "Let the fiery politicians of the South out open their eyes and candidiy look at acts as they exist, and they cannot fail to conclude that if, instead of adopting rash

and precipitate action, they calmly and firmly await the justice due to them from the North, there is the strongest ground of hope that they will not await it in vain." Had it not been for the very action of the South, condemned by the Journal as "rash and precipitate," it is very certain that till doomsday the South would have had to "hope and wait in vain." Whatever indications of conservatism or justice our neighbor may see in the North, is the result of the determined stand of a portion of the Slave States.

Crittenden's Proposition and Speech. no particular discussion. Thave explained three hundred and eighty-five thousand. Mr. CRITTENDEN, in the Senate of the United States, on the 18th instant, introduced come resolutions in the senate of the ought to mention, that, there having been the best of his abilities to prevent the bankruptcy which now overhangs the bankruptcy which now overhangs the speech, which, for reasons hereinafter and additions and stated we give below. Treasury Department. He has been ac- stated, we give below.

Mr. CRITTENDEN's proposition is that certain amendments, which have been printed heretofore, and are sufficiently explained in his remarks, be submitted by the Senate and House of Representatives of office has comprised wo of the most to the States, and which, when adopted by their complicated troubles upon the finan- shall be valid, as a part of the Constitu

It requires the concurrence of two-thirds of both Houses of Congress to propose amend-Mr. CRITTENDEN also proposes a modi-

We do not propose now to discuss the

tion can be altered so as to make it more satisfactory to the country. Mr. CRITTEN-DEN's proposition does not go to this exsome object upon which to went their tent. We do not believe it would be satisfactory to Kentucky even. We are contary now gets the full benefit thereof. Mr. Cobb, in common with other sensible men who were not blinded

the Republicans), foresaw what would be | Senators and Northern people fell ou bar-

nent's thought on such an idle and absurd | and curt refusals to listen to them.

Mr. CRITTENDEN said: I am gratified, versal anxiety to save the country from the dangerous dissensions which now pre-vail; and I have, under a very serious view and without the least ambitious feeling whatever connected with it, prepared a series of constitutional amendments, which I desire to offer to the Senate, hoping that they may form, in part at least, some basis for measures that may settle

the pretence of a government, what could he do? Could he borrow money sufficient to pay its expenses? Not a dollar—for in ence. And all for what? Upon ques-ions concerning this line of division be-ween slavery and freedom! Why, Mr. President, suppose this day all the South-ra States, being refused this right; being efused this partition; being denied this virilege, were to security from the then what would be its fate? Is it upon the general principle of hu-manity, then, that you [addressing Repubmere topic and point of party controvers to sustain party power? Surely I give you credit for looking at it upon broader and more generous principles. Then, in the worse event, after you have encountered

slavery exists in the States of Maryland and Virginia; and that they shall have no power to abolish slavery in any of the places under their special jurisdiction within the Southern States.

These are the constitutional amendments which I propose, and embrace the whole of them in regard to the questions of Territory and slavery. There are other propositions in relation to grievances, and in relation to controversies, which I suppose are within the jurisdiction of Congress, and may be removed by the action of Congress. I propose, in regard to legof Congress. I propose, in regard to islative action, that the Fugitive Slave as it is commonly called, shall be declared. the whole for yourselves? that would be a flagrant injustice which you would not be willing that I should suppose would occur. But if you did, what would be the consethinking that it would not impair its effi-ciency, I have proposed amendments to it in two particulars. I have understood from gentlemen of the North that there is you would have war; and not only disunio liver the slave to the claimant, from but five dollars, while in the other he shall have ten dollars—twice the amount in one case than in the other. The reason for this Now, gentlemen, in view of this subject in view of the mighty consequences, in view of the great events which are present before you, and of the mighty consequen-ces which are just now to take effect, is it not better to settle the question by a divi-

lone, and something equivalent to this roposition, we shall be a separated and livided people in six months from this lime. That is my firm conviction. There nasmuch as the fifth section of that law was worded somewhat vaguely, its general erms had admitted of the construction in s in regard to all other process, persons be called upon to assist in resisting position to the execution of the laws.

I have provided further, sir, that the

here propose, and certain other provisions of the Constitution itself, shall be unalter-

act.
Mr. President, I rise to suggest another
consideration. I have been surprised to
ind, upon a little examination, that when
he peace of 1783 was made, which recogrepresentation, including the computation three-fifths of the slaves. That is to be rendered unchangeable. Another is the provision for the delivery of fugitive slaves. That is to be rendered unchangeable.

And with these provisions, Mr. Presient, it seems to me we have a solid foun-And with these provisions, Mr. President, it seems to me we have a solid foundation upon which we may rest our hopes makers who leave the ends of iron tacks, or wooden pegs in boots, shall be fined and imprisoned.

And with these provisions, Mr. President, it seems to me we have a solid foundation upon which we may rest our hopes for the restoration of peace and good will among all the States in this Union, and all the North had four hundred and twenty-five the people. I propose, sir, to enter into the use of the Ohio river, and excluded slavery from it. That changed the relative proportion of territory. After that, the northwest of the Ohio river, and excluded slavery from it. That changed the relative proportion of territory and excluded slavery from it. That changed the relative proportion of territory and excluded slavery from it. for the restoration of peace and good will among all the States in this Union, and all the people. I propose, sir, to enter into the people. I propose, sir, to enter into

dred thousand square miles and the South only one million.

the sentiments of the Ne of your Union; you have the restoration of peace and tranquility, and the hopes of a mighty future, all scented by this concession. How dearly must one individual, or ne their private opinions if they think them more important to the world than this mightly interest of the Union and Govern-ment of the United States!

hall, to any effectual extent, quiet the

the Union are the life of this great people—yes, sir, the life of life. We all desire to preserve them, North and South; that it is the universal desire. But some of the Southern States, smarting un

steps, towards a dissolution of the Union of the Union towards the anarchy and the bloom

the great oceasion. No party warfare

I hope, therefore, gentlemen will be dis-losed to bring the sincerest spirit of con-ciliation, the sincerest spirit and desire to djust all these difficulties, and to think

othing of any little concessions of opin

onstitution and the country can be pre

Sir, it is a cheap sacrifice. It is a glori-bus sacrifice. This Union cost a great deal o establish it; it cost the yielding of such of public opinion and much of poll-y, besides the direct or indirect cost of it is all the war to establish the independ-nce of this country. When it was done econmplished this thing. And this gft four wisest men; this great work of their ands; this work in the foundation and the cructure of which Providence herself, necessary to the occasion, and might be es I will say, though, that all the wrong never on one side or all the right on the ther. Right and wrong in this world and the balance. The life, the existence of our country, of our Union, is the mighty question; and we must elevate ourselves to all those considerations which belong to this

all such controversies are mingled to nce to the right or wrong of the con-rersy, the mere party controversy; but, he progress of party, we now come to bint where party ceases to deserve conation, and the preservation of the n demands our highest and our great zertions. To preserve the Constitution of the country is the highest duty of enate, the highest duty of Congress.

and to general can be seen as a first or seed at when the destruction of the Union at when the destruction of the Union the union when we saw it tottering the seed are General Cameron, of Pennsy Unit.

and by the Union and die by the Unio

on; she has always been devoted to it, and is this day. Give her this satisfaction, and I believe all the States of the South hat are not desirons of disunion as a bet-But, sir, it is not necessary for me to peak to you of the consequences that will ollow distinton. Who of us is not proud to the consequence of th

property in every port and harbor of the world, that protects the rights of your cit-zens everywhere, what will become of it? What becomes of its glorious influence? t is gone; and with it the protection of american citizens and property. To say nothing of the national honor which it diswant to preserve the union of my country.
We have it in our power to do so, and we
ure responsible if we do not.

I do not despair of the Republic. When

o preserve and give more stability to the country and its institutions. Mr. President, I have occupied more The thought has often occurred to us that the conduct of the Democratic elec-

ceeding—and yet there are some among us who are hardly willing to live on friendly terms with them, and would even expose them to very serious misfortnnes, for an Another Split-Rhode Island to Become an Independent Nation. The Newport Advertiser of Wednesday, fter fervently hoping that the Union will ot be dissolved, attributes the decline of Rhode Island maritime interests to the operation of the Union into which she so tardily entered. In case of a dissolution, and the formation of a confederacy from which New England shall be excluded, the Advertiser trusts that the Commonwealth founded by Roger Williams will prefer original sovereignty to a confederation

[Correspondence New York Herald.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 18. There is no gleam of sunshine, no ray of

every day. They are emphatically coercive, in every sense of the word, and say the sentiments of the North and West will

wo individuals, or many individuals, val- [Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.] THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN THE HOUSE. The report of the Seccesion gun broke and members gathered together in groups conversing earnestly. The three remain-ing members of the South Carolina delegation, Ashmore, Boyce, and McGill, qui-etly took up their hats and walked out. Mr. Colfax and other Northern gentlemen saluted them as they went away, expressceeded as though nothing unusual had

> COERCION ADVOCATED BY A SOUTHERN SEN The speech of Johnson, of Tennessee in favor of coercion, has produced the greatest excitement and indignation among as a traitor, and even propose to hang him when they can get a chance.

LETTERS FROM THE NORTH. Letters received here by Northern men

LINCOLN'S CABINET. I have reason to believe that, contra y to what was expected a while age, Mr that Governor Chase is not to be a mem-ber of the Cabinet. My opinion is that Colfax has the best chance for the place of

Washington, Dec. 20. The Corwin and Crittenden Compronises in the House Compromise Committee tec have been thrown overboard. The Compromise Committee is narrowing down to a proposition for the admission of New Mexico and Kansas, which would assorb all disputed Territory. The Commit-tee will vote to morrow upon this propo-sition; it will probably receive a majority

accepted by Congress. For the following first-rate notice we are indebted to the Newcastle (Ky.)

The Louisville Courien.—We have often recommended this paper to our readers as every way worthy of patronage, and we again add our testimony to its merits as the ablest journal in our State.— Its columns teem with loyal sentiments, Its columns teem with loyal sentiments, such as every true Kentuckian helds.—
And we are pleased to learn that thousands who have heretofore looked upon the Journal as an exponent of the policy of Kentucky are abandoning their connection with that half Abolitionized sheet, and are now supporting the Courier. and are now supporting the Courier.

As a newspaper, the people of Louisville have always regarded it as superior to ither of the other dailies, and its list fo Its editors are able, talented, and court Constitution and the Union as it was handed down to us. The Daily Courier is furnished for 50 cents a month; Weekly for \$2 per year, single subscriptions, or twenty copies to one address for \$20. At these terms every reader in the State has

these terms every reader in the State has t within his reach. Mobile Races. MAGNOLIA JOCKEY CLUB WINTER MEETING. Saturday, Dec. 15—Club Purse \$700—Heats of 3 Miles. H. H. Oliver's (Gen. T. A. Wells') g. c. Wellswood, 3 years old, by imp. York-

shire, out of Grisette.

John Campbell's ch. c. Joe Stoner, 4 years old, by Wagner, dam by Giencoe.

Capt. Wm. Cottrill's (Col. A. L. Binga man's) ch. f. Big Ellen, four years old, by Glencoe, out of Arroline by Levisthan Time: 1st Mile. 2d Mile. 3d Mile. 1st Heat. 1:57 2:00 1:58-5:55 2d Heat. 2:01 2:00 1:56-5:57

Capt. Wm. Cottrill's g. g. Herndon, 4 years old, by Albion, out of Gamms. 1 1
John Campbell's ch. c., 3 years old, by Glencoe, out of Little Emily by Wagner. 2 2
Time—1:55%, 1:55. SAD OCCURRENCE .- We are pained to county, Mississippi, on Thursday last by a Mr. Gooch. The latter entered the house of the former in a state of intoxication, Mr. Harrison then attempted to put him but, when he drew a pistol and shot him hrough the heart. His sudden death was endered doubly sad from the fact that he

days .- Memphis Avalanche. THE DUKE OF NEW CASTLE AND HIS DAUGHTER.—The London correspondent of the New Orleans Delta says there has been an attempt, since the return of the Duke of New Castle to England, to recon-Duke of New Castle to England, to reconcile him to his daughter, who did not marry beneath her station, but against his wish, Lord E. Vane, the son of the Marchioness of Londonderry, who makes £100,000 a year out of coals, and therefore can back her boy. But it did not suit the haughty Duke, as the antecedents of the young gent were too well known; and, is fact he proved the prophetic views of his father to be true, as a week brought about a row with the bride, which was nearly terminating the honeymoon by a separa-

suitable pump is obtained to draw th to the surface.—[Paris (Ky.) Citizen.

Moore, of Kentucky, who came here a strong Union man, and ready for any sacrifice to secure harmony, now says the whole South must act together. Woodson, of Missouri, and many others of the most conservative men from the border States, say Wade's speech has produced a states, say wade's speech has produced a strong and decided feeling among them to remain no longer in the Uniou. Pugh will take the first opportunity to reply. He says if the positions taken to-day be approved by the Republican party, civil war will follow in sixty days.—[Wash. Cor. N. Y. Times.

A London Court has decided that not; he's "no work and all play."

side of Green street, below Third, next to the Custom House and Post Office Only Fifty Cents a Month. Persons in the country who wish the earliest news these stirring times, can

have the DAILY COURIER sent to their address, for any time desired, at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Mr. Crittenden's Propositions Rejected by the Biack Republicans!!!

NO CONCESSIONS WILL BE MADE TO THE SOUTH!! Important Address from Senator Toombs!

The following address to the people of Georgia was telegraphed from Washington City Monday. It is full of import ance. We beg our friends in this State to ponder well the facts stated by Mr. TOOMBS. We must pot deceive ourselves. We owe it to our families, to the safety of the Commonwealth, to posterity, and to the world to consider seriously the momentous events now transpiring, with a | when there was no peace," will be induced determination to perform whatever duties they may impose on us, faithfully, promptly, decisively

TO THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA. I came here to secure your constitution al rights, and to demonstrate to you that you can get no guarantee for those rights from your Northern Confederates. The whole subject was referred to a Committee of Thirteen in the Senate. I was appoint ed on the Committee and accepted the trust, I submitted propositions, which, so far from receiving decided support from

a single member of the Republican part of the Committee, were all treated with derision or contempt. A vote was then tathe Constitution, proposed by Hon. J. J. Crittenden, and each and all of them were voted against unanimously by the Black Republican members. In addition to these facts, the majority of the Black Republican members of the Commtttee declared distinctly that they had no guarantees to offer, which was silently acquiesced in by the other members. The Black Republisentative men of the party and section, and to the extent of my information truly represent them. The Committee of Thirty-Three, on Friday, adjourned for a week, without coming to any vote, after solemnly pledging themselves to vote on solemnly pledging themselves to vote on all the propositions before them that day. It is controlled by the Black Republicans, your enemies, who only seek to amuse you with delusive hopes until your election, that you may defeat the friends of secession. If you are deceived by them, it shall not be my fault. I have put the test fairly and frankly. It is decisive against you .-Now I tell you upon the faith of a true man, that all further looking to the North for security for your constitutional rights in the Union ought to be instantly abansion by the 4th day of March next should be thundered from the ballot box by the unanimous voice of Georgia on the 2d day

No Compromise-Wade's Speech Indorsed. At a largely attended meeting of the Black Republicans of Indiana, Leld at Indianapolis on Saturday last, which was participated in by a number of the leading men of that party in the State, resolutions were unanimously passed, declaring, among other things:

quility and glory.

R. TOOMBS.

1. That it is treason for the Slave States to withdraw from the Union, and all engaged in any "attempt" looking to a secession of any State or States are guilty of treason, and ought to be hung. 2. That there is "no occasion" for new

guarantees to slavery by concessions or compromises. 3. That Congress is imperatively called

on to pass a law to protect Abolitionists in their attempts in the slave States to incite the negroes to insurrection, or to induce them to escape from their masters. 4. That the President ought to be im-

5. That it is the duty of the Black Reples of hostility to slavery, making no concessions, and surrendering no point. 6. That Senator Wade's war proclamation in the United States Senate meets FISHER and Rev. D. CARMICHAEL, Vice their approval, and that a copy of it be sent to each of the Representatives in Con- retary. The following preamble and resogress from that State, for their guidance! indicates fairly the feeling of the dominant J. B. COTTRELL, Rev. J. E. NEWMAN, and party in the North. Is it not madness to hope for concessions from men so utterly mad?

Dissolution—An Extra Session of the Legislature. The editor of the Lexington Statesman has been in Washington City for a week or ten days; and what he has seen and heard there has induced him to change his opinion in regard to the necessity for calling an extra session of the Legislature to take into consideration the present position of public affairs. He now believes, what has been apparent to us for sixty days, and what we have frequently told our readers, first, that disunion is inevitable; second, that the Legislature of Kentucky should be convened in extra session. Writing home

on the 18th inst., he says:

The impression made by a brief sojourn at the Capitol precludes all hope for a main tenance of the Union as now constituted No man dreams of any other result of all consultation now going on than separation, but speculation commences when the ex-tent of the dismemberment is discussed. The action of the border States is the suf or later will be Southern. Recently ind cations point to much earlier and more decisive action on the part of Virginia and Maryland than heretofore expected. It is even thought by the best informed that these States will be two of the original members of the new Confederacy. A Convention of the seceding States will doubtless be called for an early day in February, and the new organization set in operation by the simple adoption of the resent Constitution, and giving to the ew government the name of the "United tates of America." If this be done, and irginia be a member, how soon before estiny with those to whom she is bound by all the ties of kindred, sympathy, busi less and a common interest.

In view of these events, it occurs to me that the Legislature of Kentucky should be called. Its main duty will no doubt be to provide for a State Convention. Upon

opinion expressed a few days ago A Fraud.

The Charleston Mercury has been im posed on by "an offer" purporting to have en made from this city. The letter i printed was written by some miscreant who s equally ineapable of patriotic or honora ble action, but whose ambition, it may be. is not limited to the perpetration of such frauds as he is guilty of in this instance. vile even for them to do.

this point, I am induced to change as

The South is often urged to submismust not stand the first aggression.

cansar The Arguments they expect to Employ Against the Seceding State .

In dealing with the difficulties between the two sections of the Union, growing out of the warfare on the property and institutions of the slaveholding States, during the pendency of the Presidential canvass, as since the election, we have deemed it a sacred duty to keep before our readers, as far as in our power, the true state of affairs, "nothing extenuate nor aught set down in

For doing this, some of our party friends have complained of us, because such a course conflicted with their ideas of policy, while political opponents have been active in misrepresenting our position and perverting our language. Beligving that "honesty is the best pol-

icy," and confident of the rectitude of our intentions and the correctness of our positions, we have turned neither to the right nor to the left, but kept the even tenor of our way, sometimes telling our friends unpleasant facts, regardless of abuse received for not suppressing what it was out duty to make public.

It is with no pleasure that we see cirumstances daily demonstrating the justice of the worst fears we have expressed, and indicating the rapid approach of the worst evils we have been accused of desiring because we predicted them; for we prefer the good of the country far above the es tablishment of a reputation for political sagacity; and we refer to these matter now in no boastful spirit, but in simple justice to ourselves, as we shall pursue the course we have so far followed; and it may be that those who cried "peace! peace! by the pressure of evils they now endure to heed hereafter the warning voice of the faithful watchman in time to prepare to meet still greater evils with which the not

distant future is fraught. The following extracts from a letter by he editor of the Lexington Statesman, the ecretary of State, now at Washington on ousiness for the Commonwealth, who has heretofore hoped where we saw no ground to hope, are strongly confirmatory of what we have endeavored to impress on our readers, and we invite attention to them:

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 18, 1860. The speech of Mr. Wade, of Ohio, in the Senate of yesterday is received here as a reliable development of the policy and spirit of the Republican party, and as such will serve more effectually to consolidate the sections than any movement which has, up to this period, occurred. He pro-poses simply that the Republican party shall assume the reigns of Government, and administer it upon its own principles. using all the power necessary to enforce all the laws. Stern, unyielding, and uncompromising in policy, unconciliatory in spirit, and bitter in feeling, he seemed wholly insensible or incredulous of the disaffection in the South, or callous to all the horror of domestic strife. His speech

But, as before remarked, Senator Wade's speech is received as the final enunciation of the UNCOMPROMISING, COERCIVE POLICY of the Republicans. It is rumored that Douglas, in the Senate, and McClernand, of termination is the subjugation of the South ern people. Events are rapidly drifting to this issue. Before this reaches the eyes o the reader, this momentous issue will u doubt be distinctly made before the people of Kentucky. Where does Kentucky stand on this great question? Away with party distinctions, down upon the factious spirit of partisans, and let us all arise as Kenckians to give our noble old State ber position. I do not believe that there will be found a corporal's guard of Kentuckians, outside of the Lincoln forces, who will not sternly say to the Federal Government, "If you force givil war upon a correct of the corporation of the corporation of the federal force of the federal federal force of the federal f civil war upon us, our destiny is with the true position of our State. The Republican policy will result in war, and destroy all hope of any reconstruction of the Government. Therefore, as a measurement. once, and not a day lost in proclai hope of any reconstruction of the Government. Therefore, as a measure of peace, of Union and future reconstruction, I should earnestly recommend a prompt response of Kentucky to the "force policy" forshadowed by Mr. Wade. Let the fifteen slave States present an imbroken front on this question, and indicate clearly to the Republicans that it is against thirteen millions of freemen they propose to wage war. This is the only hope of a verting the calamity, the only hope of realizing to them the insanity and madness of their policy. Then let the issues be made up at once: "Coercion and Force, or Resistance." We do not hesitate to inscribe resistance upon our flag, and believe in so doing we are pursuing the best course to preserve peace and bring about a restoration of the old order of things. best guarantee for liberty, security, tran-

order of things,
I understand the Kentucky members of I understand the Kentucky members of Congress, without distinction of party, will address their constituents at an early day, teking substantially the position I have indicated. It will be the position of all parties in Kentucky. We must all stand on it, not as Democrats, nor as Americans, nor as Non-Intervention men, but as Kentuckians. We must forget party names and party distinctions; but remembering only that we are Kentuckians, aet as become Southern freemen, opposed to civil come Southern freemen, opposed to civil war, but if waged, not afraid to stand by our own hearthstones.

Methodist Preachers in Alabama, At a meeting of a large number of the members of the Alabama Conference of publican party to stand up to their princi- the Methodist Episcopal Church South, held in Estelle Hall, Montgomery, Alabama, on the 19th inst., Rev F. G. FERGUson was elected Chairman, Rev. J. D. Presidents, and Rev. J. W. HARMON, Seclutions, offered by Rev. P. W. HARRISON, This, we assure the people of Kentucky, and supported by Rev. P. C. NEELEY, Rev.

others, were unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, We ministers of the Alabama Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, having under ordinary cir-cumstances no disposition to intermeddle with the politics of our country, as being reign to the great work in which we ar engaged, but regarding the present perilous condition of our common country as a crisis in public affairs calling for unit of action among the people of the South; and whereas, we conceive it our duty, as

well as our privilege, to give expression to our views; therefore Resolved, That we believe African slave-y, as it exists in the Southern States of this Republic, to be a wise, humane, and righteous institution, approved of God, and calculated to promote to the highest possible degree the welfare of the slave.

Resolved, That the inauguration of any political measure which looks to the overthrow of this institution, or seeks in manner, or at any time, however distant, for the removal of this servile class out of dependent relation, which is their true and nominal estate, into one of whose du-ties and responsibilities they are incapa-ble, can only be dictated by a blind fanaticism, which will not listen to reason, but madly destroy those whom it attempts to

Resolved, That, as in the Providence of God, several millions of the African race have been committed to our care as a peo-ple, we should be recreant to that trust if we did not defend our right to their ser-vice against any and all enemies now and

Resolved, That the election of a sectional candidate to the Presidency of the United States, upon the plain advocacy of princi-ples utterly subversive of our rights, can only be considered as a declaration of he tillity, on the part of a dominant majority toward the people of the South, a declara-tion, which in fact, if not in form, dissolves the compact of Union between the States, and drives the aggrieved party to assert her independence, and maintain her rights, at all hazards, and to the last ex-

Resolved, That our hearts are with our brethren of the South, and should they ever need our hands to assist in achieving our independence, we shall not be found wanting in the hour of danger.

Resolved, That we place our lives and our fortunes upon the altar of our State, content to abide in her prosperty, to share her adversity, and determined, as far as in us lies, to preserve her honor usullied. lies, to preserve her honor usullied.

cate submission to the North, to profess, at the same time, great sympathy with the South in her present grievances.

The South, at such a time as this, expects something more from her sons than mere sympathy. Yet, even that would not be so

Discussing the personal qualities of horses. They will be very apt to run off.

and their Duty.

our consideration. The domestic tranquility, peace, prosperity, liberty, and all that a free people should seek for themselves or wish to transmit to posterity, of Kentucky and the border Slave States, are involved in the

The componsibilities resting on our peo ple are such as few communities are required to meet. Are we equal to them? Have we the spirit, the wisdom, the prudence, and the patriotism that oore our forefathers successfully and glorlously through the long protracted emof the Revellition? Or, lacking all the lish oppression, are we prepared to purof our equality and our rights and our in-

trymen and of those who but yesterday

Born in what is now a "border State," itizen all the days of our life of that State, proud to claim the title of Kentuckian as -if they dare not know what is going of will not hearken to the warnings of the faithful watchman, but turn rather to the songs of the syren, may Heaven help us,

for there is no hope on earth! A dissolution of the Federal Union canothers would not follow her; and the reand greatly aggrieved South, the many in that almost ere it was born! Mr. CRIT-That the sun will rise and set to-morrow is Alabama, Florida, and Georgia will be out

of the Union! protection; to remain with your enemies, who will not recognize you as equals, after even the Constitution and the most bindexpenses in such a contest will be paid in good part by yourselves, or consent to legradation worse than slavery! There are those who ask you to do this: will you

being a fixed fact, where will they go? next sixty days!

Public Meetings. which have been sent us for publication .general rule we have been compelled to

eracy.

Resolved, That "the union of these States is based on the Constitution, and the bless-ings and permanence of one can only be secured by a faithful observance of the inciples and compromises of the other." Resolved, That the Union under which we live is not a Union of superiors and in-feriors, either as it regards the States com-posing it or the people thereof; but that it was intended to be and is a constitution-

sm, and honor, demands tha should be preserved and perpetuated, and that a wanton disruption of it would be a dire calamity to our people of all sections, and "treasen against the hopes of the

eriminations, and recrimina lons," "mu-tual halfed and distrust," and "sustained by power, by constitutional and leval s, without reciprocal trust and confince," is worse than no Union at all, and,

herefore, not worth preserving. In pre-erence to such a Union, "give us separa-tion with all its consequences."

Resolved, That the danger that now so eriously threatens the rights and instituons of the South, does not lie in the here fact of the election of Abraham Lincolu to the Presidency, but is to be found in that deep, intense, and pervading antagonism in the popular mind of the North to those rights and institutions; of which that election is the evidence and demonstrated. that election is the evidence and demonstration; and that our only hope for the preservation of the Union is in the sober sense and patriotism of our Northern countrymen upon a united, calm, and respectful appeal by the Slave States: First—for a clear and full recognition of their equal rights under the Constitution, as expounded by the Slave Survey of the Slave States. ghts under the Constitution, as expound-d by the Supreme Court of the United tates; second—for a prompt and faithful xecution of the Fugitive Slave Law; and, third—for an abandonment by the States and people of the North of ell attempts by unfriendly legislation or otherwise, to interfere with or disparage the rights of the South as connected with slavery in the States, the Territories, and the District of

the Constitution, but not for the Union and the Constitution, but not for the Hnion without the Constitution—that the Southern States ought not, and will not so far as Kentucky is concred, tamely submit to a further deprivation of their unquestionable rights as members of this Con-federacy by a dominant and hostile par-ty in the North—that as Kentuckians, complaining of the same wrongs with our countrymen of the Cotton States, while we sympathize with them in their fixed and unalterable purpose and eir fixed and unalterable purpose an determination to find a speedy remedy for those wrongs in the Union, or to provide against them out of it, we, at the same time, disapprove of and deprecate hasty and precipitate action, and would carnestly and respectfully implore them to postpone the ultimatum of secession until a united the ultimatum of secession until a united South shall have made another and final effort, in the Union, for the redress of her accumulated grievances, and for the rights and safety of her people. If that effort should fail, then every Slave State Should, without further delay or remonstrance, withdraw from the Union, and afterwards, separately or united, take such measures for their welfare as their wisdom and prudence might dictate.

ence might dictate.

Resolved, That such an effort for the in-Resolved, That such an effort for the integrity of the Union is not only due to the South itself, but also those just and patriotic men throughout the North who have nobly vindicated the rights of their Southern brethren, in opposition to the hostile feeling and sentiment prevalent in their deta, That should any one or more

of the Slave States, despairing of thier constitutional rights, withdraw from the Union without waiting for the feetile of another and last at the states and people of the North for justice and equality therein, still we can never sanction the arbitrary and tyranical principle that would bitrary and tyranical principle that would employ force for their subjugation, but would, to the last, resist any attempt of the sort, come from whatever quarter it might.

Resolved, That we approve of and recommend a Convention of all the Slave States to consult on the dangers that threaten them, and the course proper for them to pursue in this fearful crisis, and that his Excellency, the Governor of this Common-wealth, be requested to call an extra ses-sien of the Legislature at an early day to provide for the assembling of a State Con-

rention to act in the matter.

Resolved, That the present emergency renders a duty Kentucky owes to herself and her people, to arm and put the State in a condition to defend her rights, whatever position she may think proper to assume HICKMAN COUNTY .- The people of Hickman, on the 15th inst., W. R. VANCE, Chairman, and W. W. Wood, James M. Moore, and Dr. G. A. Hoke, Vice-Presidents, and B. M. WALKER, Secretary, adopted, with others, these res

Resolved, That the United States is a con-

federacy of sovereign States; that the basis of the Confederacy is the perfect equalty of all the confederate parties which equally means the inalienable rights of the citizens of every State to be protected alike in their person and property, where-ever the power of the Government extends. Resolved, That Kentucky is devotedly attached to the Union of these States, deattached to the Union of these States, desirous to see it perpetuated, and that her patriotic citizens will be found battling for that Union while hope remains. But that, in her opinion, the Union and the Constitution are convertible terms; that the Union was formed by mutual concessions and guarantees between the two sections; it can only be preserved by respecting these concessions and that respecting those concessions, and that the open and premeditated resistance to the Fugitive Slave Law, as continually practiced by the Northern people, the passage of acts nullifying this law by many of the Northern States, are gross outrages upon Southern rights and palpable viola tions of the Constitution; that if the people of the North desire to preserve th on, we call upon them to show their good faith by ceasing their mob violence, repealing their unconstitutional enactments, and giving additional security for the future; that the time has arrived for this additional security to make the bond good; that Southern interest requires it, and Kentucky demands it whose recole and Kentucky demands it, whose per erests, institutions, and destiny are irrecably identified with the South.

Resolved, That this meeting deprecates the calling of partisan Conventions at this exciting period; that such Conventions can be productive of no good, but on the contrary of much harm; that they will serve only to keep alive party bickerings at a time when the people of Kentucky should be united to consult for their common interests and confront a common danger; that the election of Lincoln, and the impending annihilation of the Republic, have obliterated party issues and parties; that it is our duty to meet together, not as Bell Breckingidge or Dongles meet not as Bell, Breckinridge, or Douglas men but as brothers and Kentuckians, intent or the common object, as national men and ious to preserve the Union, and as South

ern men determined to maintain our Resolved, That in view of the troubled condition of the times, and the dangers which menace us, when revolution is being which menace us, when revolution is seeing precipitated in several Southern States, and a dissolution of the Confederacy imminent with all its momentary consequences; when the industrial interests of the people are prostrated, banks suspending, merchants breaking, and general financial bankruptcy and ruin impending over the country, it is the duty of the Governor of Kentucky to call together the Legislature, for the pur-pose of taking into consideration the state of affairs, affording relief to our people in their pecuniary troubles, and if necessary to call a State Convention, or do whatever else the exigencies of the times require, and the wants of the people demand; that to this end we respectfully but earnestly request his Excellency, Gov. Magoffin, to convene his Legislature as early as practicable.

A Southern Correspondent of Northern Paper. We have before us a copy of the "Republican Banner," printed at Cortland Vilage, N. Y., of the 19th inst., in which a etter from Louisville, dated the 9th, finds prominent place. The conclusion of this slanderous production will give our readers an idea of the character and probable bjects of the author, and who, we hope, will soon get "out of this cramped, illyventilated prison of slavery," where he certainly is out of place and assuredly is not wanted. He says:

You noticed, no doubt, "B.'s" correspondence in the Journal from New York State and city. In that you had a prime specimen of Southern "vaporing." It is an article abounding in this latitude. Politicians on the stump overflow with it. Egotism is the most prominently expressed ism is the most prominently expressed element, together with a pandering to the character of most of the speeches I have listened to during the past campagin.

For instance, the attention the Republican party received from their orators, I quote Col. Flournoy, of Arkansas. He said: "The Republican party—what they want is that your sisters and daughters should receive the niggers into your parlors and marry them." Republicans, by the ignorant mass of the South are considered "born devils." Talk about fanaticism North! come South to find it; 'tis a myth there.

he Laws," means not so much civil lay enforced by legalized authorities, as the law of force by mob violence.

Hastily I give you a few of the fruits of my observations here on the border. I wish to go no farther down, but up into the Free North—out of this cramped, illyventilated prison of Slavery, breathe again the free air of freedom, and tread the wide-spread lawn of Liberty.

The Nashville Union dissents from | is not the least truth in any of those ruons of Gov. Johnson's speech and, in reference to his coercion policy,

The people of South Carolina may be annihilated, but the world in arms cannot subdue them. There is not a man, woman, or child in that State that will not suffer torture on the rack before they will sub-mit to coercion. And there are more men n Tennessee who would rush to her assistance, if subjugation were attempted, than South Carolina has citizens.

Mrs. Antoine Eckes, of Hartford,

ugly facts in dut bwn midst, which ar daily addimenting and thrusting themselves itpon the public attention. They will not, cannot be hidden or covered up, even to meet the party exigencies of those whose mistaken course has led to these very results. Hungry men are wanting work, and will be heard. We resume our chronicals: In the large and lately prosperous manu-centing town of Meriden, eight or nine of the establishments have come down to

ort time;" preparatory to a general Charles Parker & Co.'s foundry and seweneral har marchaetory will close it miness and shut up its doors to-morrow Saturdey) high. This establishment has ployed about 600 workmen mployed about 600 workmen.
The Britannia Company, 200 workmen, have nearly ceased business, and will brobably close entirely.

Ives, Carmer & Co., tinware manufacory, are preparing to stop work. Parker & Perkins (hammers) have shut ohn & Edinund Parker's foundry (100 ands) has ceased work entirely. Parker, Snow, Brooks & Co.; machinery nd steam engines, (100 to 150 hands in rdinary times) have been obliged to disarge all and shut up their doors:

THE SHOE BUSINESS OF LYNN, MASS. From the Bay State; Dec. 20.1 Our staple business has come almost to dead stand still. There is scarcely any ing doing; our manufactories are nearl serted, most of the cutters being out of mployment, and waiting on their oars for rising breeze. There are, probably, as nany as seven or eight hundred workmen thrown out of employment at this time, and it is difficult to determine when their services will be needed. Not at least; all of them, till the question of dissolution of the Union is settled. THE SHOE BUSINESS AT AUBURN, N. Y.

According to the Lewiston Falls Journa ne shoe manufacturing business in Au urn, which has reached \$400,000 per an in in prosperous years, "is virtually pended."

From the Pennsylvanian, Dec. 22.1 STARVATION IN PHILADELPHIA. We notice a call by a number of the lack Republicans of the Tenth Ward, for citizens of that ward to meet at the er Wide Awake headquarters, to o nize a relief association to aid those su ng for want of employment. It is wel such political Abolitionists as Messrs ldin, Rush, Smith, Batturs, Chamber d others thus publicly to acknowledge the distress they have aided in bringing to honest, hard working men, and it is to e hoped that, having plunged them into his suffering, they will be most liberal in elieving their wants. What a big thing he election of Lincoln was, and how very sperous the country has become nti-slavery agitation CURTAILMENT OF BUSINESS.

The Pittsfield (Mass.) Sun hears of wool en and cotton mills in all directions, it or, and are now running three-fourt tate of things shall be brought about. REDUCTION OF OPERATIONS IN THE FALL RIVER COTTON MILLS. Seven out of the ten cotton mills in Fall lver, Mass., have reduced their operations three-quarters, and the print works in

"THE TIGHTNESS." The Macon Telegraph, of Friday, says: untry we are told—and in fact have grea eason to feel the truth of it—that me that it is impossible to pay taxes.

he same city have done the same.

OPÍNION OF LOUISIANA POLITICIANS. Senator Benjamin, of Louisiana, publishes a letter in the New Orleans Delta dated Washington, Detember 8th, in which expresses his despair of peace being restored between the North and South, and his opinion that separate action on the part of the South is vitally necessary. A attempts at concerted action, he think should be reserved for the work of reconstructing the Government. The emergency does not admit of delay, "unless the South is prepared to submit to the degradation of seeing Lincoln peacefully inaugurated of the previous states of the state of the second seed of the seed of the second second seed of the second seed ated as its President as well as that of th

Pierre Soule, who is a candidate for the State Convention of Louisiana, has come out in a card, in which he denies that the Federal Government has the power to co erce a seceding State, and that the Sout can only choose between ignominy or revolution. He is, therefore, for revolution, but not for an "inconsiderate revolution." He is for keeping Louisiana in c union with her sister States of the South GOV. JACKSON'S OPINION.

Hon, C. F. Jackson, Governor elect of Missouri, has published a letter, in which he says that the time has come when a set he says that the time has come when a set-tlement of all the questions in controversy between the North and South must be had. While admitting that the manner and form of Lincoln's election afford no ground for secession, he remarks: "When we consider that Lincoln is the representative man of the Black Republi-can party; that he was nominated and elected because he was the author of the can party; that he was nominated and elected because he was the author of the declaration that this Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free, I ask if his election under these cir-cumstances is not committing the 'overt act?'"

GREAT DISUNION MEETING AND TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION IN MEMPHIS, TENN. A great disunion meeting and torch-light rocession took place in Memphis, Saturday night. The Avalanche thus concludes report of the affair:

THE PROCEEDINGS AT THE HALL. When the procession returned to the hall, Judge Clayton, of Mississippi, a secession delegate to the State Convention troduced to the mass of human beings, an made a short speech, appropriate and tel-ing. He was succeeded by Messrs. Black burn and Collins, who spoke for a few mo nents and were vociferously applauded. Resolutions were offered condemnin the course of Andrew Johnson, requestin tim never to come to Memphis, and ask ng him to resign his seat as United State senator from the State of Tennesse These resolutions were read to the peop during the most profound silence, an when the question was put for their ado tion, the "aye" sounded in thunder tones and ascended to heaven from thousands of brave and true hearts that beat responsive o the general sentiment of indignati-elt for the man who has so misrepresent issenting voice, and the resolutions wer

One of the speakers had alluded to the remarks of Andrew Johnson, recently de livered in the Senate of the United States livered in the Senate of the United States, in which he had expressed the sentiment—so nobly responded to by Gen. Joe Lane—that South Carolina should be whipped back into the Union. The cry of "Hang him!" "hang him!" went up from the large assemblage. In an incredibly short space of time an effigy of Johnson was manufactured. A rope, attached to the balcony, was placed around the neck of the "counterfeit presentment," and the lifeless figure was seen dangling in the air. Three stal wart negroes officiated as executioners. stalwart negroes officiated as executioners. The crowd witnessed the mock punish ment in silence, when the cry went up "Burn him!" "burn him!" No soone said than a hundred applied torches to the "man of straw," and in a moment the figure was wrapped in flames. Ere it has been entirely consumed it was pulled to the ground, and kicked and torn to pieces by the excited crowd.

On motion of Dr. J. M. Keller, a com-

mittee of five was appointed to telegraph the proceedings of the assemblage to our Representatives in Congress. The com-mittee appointed was composed of Messrs. Cavanaugh, Street, Blackburn, Dawson, and Lebbey. The proceedings ended, the vast assem

plage dispersed in a most orderly and quiet manner. The whole was the largest de-monstration of the kind ever witnessed in Iemphis, and gave the utmost satisfaction those who are in favor of Southern It is worthy of remark, that in the several demonstrations which have taken place here, the bands engaged have played

no national airs. ACCIDENT AND DEATH .- As the up train on the Bardstown road was coming round a curve in the road, near Mr. Ambrose Walker's, on last Monday evening, it ran over a man named Gilfoil or Gilfo angled both his legs in a horrible man-er. The train was stopped as soon as ner. The train was stopped as soon as possible, and the unfortunate man was picked up, brought to town, and taken to the residence of Mr. Higgins, for whom he had been working. Drs. Newman and Hickman were called in, and after examining his injuries, they found it necessary to amputate his left leg above the knee, but it availed nothing, as his injuries were of such a character that he could not possibly recover. He died next morning about seven o'clock. No blame can be about seven o'clock. No blame can be attached to those having control of the train, as it was nearly dark, and the man was not discovered until it was too late to

prevent the accident .- [Bardstown Gaz.

THE PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL TO BE RE-

PEALED IN RHODE ISLAND.—Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, has written a letter, in which he says: The Governor of Rhode Island goes We can say with confidence that there though they are only unconstitutional in spirit. The Legislature, which meets in January, will, without hesitation, repeal them, not from fear or cowardice, but from a brave determination, in face of threats and sneers, to live up to the Constitution and all its guaranties, the better to testify their love for the Union, and the firmer to

Miss Sarah Johnson is under arrest in Detroit, under charge of stealing five dollars from one lover to pay the minister for marrying her to another.

SOUTH CAROLINA! The Declaration of Independence!

INCIDENTS AND COMMENTS.

of the Southern States, is as follows: The State of South Carolina having de termined to resume her separate and equal place among nations, deems it due to herself, to the remaining United States of America, and to the nations of the world, that she should declare the causes which have led to this act.

In the year 1765, that portion of the British empire any location, of the cause which the cause where the cause which the apire embracing Great Britain, undertoo make laws for the Government of tha ortion composed of the thirteen America slouices. Astruggle for the right of se-wernment ensued, which resulted, of e 4th of July, 1776; in a declaration

acts and things which independent States henever any "form of government become estructive of the ends for which it was es tablished, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government. Deeming the Governmen of Great Britain to have become destructive and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved."

dependence, each of the thirteen States proceeded to exercise its separate sovereignity; adopted for itself a Constitution and appointed officers for the administration of Government in all its departments—Legislative, Executive and Judicial. For purposes, of defense, they united their surposes of defense, they united their rms and their counsels; and, in 1778, the ntered into a League known as the Art o entrust the administration of their exernal relations to a common agent, knows as the Congress of the United States, exersily declaring, in the first article, "that ach State retains its sovereignty, freedom nd independence, and every power, jur iction and right which is not, by the Under this Confederation the war of th evolution was carried on, and on the 3 eptember, 1783, the contest ended, and itive treaty was signed by Great Br

Thus were established the two great printiples asserted by the Colonies, namely he right of a State to govern itself; and the right of a people to abolish a Govern-ment when it becomes destructive of the ends for which it was instituted. And con current with the establishment of thes principles, was the fact, that each colon

was submitted were the several sovereig States; they were to agree or disagree, and when nine of them agreed, the compact was to take effect among those concurring and the General Government, as the co non agent, was then to be invested with

ercise of certain of their powers restrained which necessarily implied their continue existence as sovereign States. But, to remove all doubt, an amendment was added which declared that the powers not delegated to the United States by the Consti-tution, nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. On 23d May, 1788, South Carolina, by a Convention of her people, passed an ordinance assenting to this Con-stitution, and afterwards altered her own Constitution, to conform herself to the

cute the power granted. This limitation left the whole remaining mass of powsubject to the clause reserving it to the clause reserving reserving it to the clause reserving re States or to the people, and rendered un necessary any specification of reserve rights. We hold that the Government thu righis. We hold that the Government the established is subject to the two principle asserted in the Declaration of Indeper dence; and we hold further, that the mod of its formation subjects it to a third fund-amental principle, namely: the law of com-pact. We maintain that in every compact etween two or more parties, the oblig tion is mutual; that the failure of one of the contracting parties to perform a mate-rial part of the agreement entirely releases the other, and that where no arbitrator is provided, each party is remitted to his own udgment to determine the fact of failure,

with all its consequenes.

In the present case, that fact is established with certainty. We assert that fifteen of the States have deliberately refused or years past to fulfil their constitutional bligations, and we refer to their own statates for the proof.

n its 4th Article, provides as follows:
"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, esca law or regulation therein, be discharge from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party twhom such service or labor may be due. This stipulation was so material to the compact, that without it that compact would not have been made. The greater States north of the Ohio river.

The same article of the Constitution stipulates also for rendition by the severa The General Government, as the com

ment have ceased to effect the objects of the Constitution. The States of Main New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusett Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Yorl Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Mehigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa have enacted have which either pullify the acts of Control of the order. laws which either nullify the acts of Con gress, or render useless any attempt to execute them. In many of these States the ngitive is discharged from the service of abor claimed, and in none of them has th state Government complied with the stipu ation made in the Constitution. The Stat lation made in the Constitution. The State of New Jersey, at an early day, passed a law for the rendition of fugitive slaves in conformity with her constitutional undertaking; but the current of anti-slavery feeling has led her more recently to enact laws which render inoperative the remedies provided by her own law, and by the laws of Congress. In the State of New York, even the right of transit for a slave has been denied by her tribunals; and the been denied by her tribunals; and the States of Ohio and Iowa have refused to surrender to justice fugitives charged with murder, and with inciting servile insurrection in the State of Virginia. Thus the Constitutional compact has been deliberately broken and disregarded by the non-slaveholding States, and the consequence follows that South Carolina is released from its obligation.

constrictly, her rights, her liberties and her institutions. Though friends may fail her in her need, though the cannon of her encies may belch destruction among her ecople, South Carolina, unawed, unconquerable, will still hold aloft her flag, Animis Opibusque Parati." [From the Charleston Courier.] The 20th December is marked with in-elible red in the calendar of South Car-On that day the hopes and desires and expectation and determination of a united Commonwealth were gratified and satisfied, and the Act of Secession was passed separate control over its own institutions. The right of property in slaves was recognized by giving to free persons distinct political rights; by giving them the right to represent, and burthening them with direct taxes for three fifths of their slaves; by authorizing the importation of slaves and ratified, and promulgated by a Convention representing the sovereignty of the State and called forthat purpose. The Constitution of the United States, which was ratified and adopted in and for the State of South Carolina on the 23d May, heart and hand for the repeal of the so-called Personal Liberty bills of his State, by authorizing the importation of slaves for twenty years, and by stipulating for the ina was concerned, on the 20th December. We affirm that these ends for which this The Act of Ratification was executed in

haleston—the first capitol and metropos of South Carolina; the Act of Secession, by a singular interposition of Provi-dence, was ordained and ratified in the adoption was only made after an exciting debate, and against the opinions of many of the best and bravest eitizens of the State. The Act of Secession is passed, calmly and deliberately, and by the unanimous vote of a Convention solemnly elected by the free choice of the people. Let slaves to leave their homes; and those who! the record speak for itself.

main have been incited by emissarioks, and pictures to servile insurr twenty-five years this agitation ha the Confederacy known as the Unite States. We can starcely compose our feelings to write any comments upon this consummation. Morindeed are any necessalt, for we are well assired that the readers of the Guardian were prepared for the atmosphere and the following the transfer last Monday. The vote of the Convention on that evening, with unparalleled unanimity, de-clared to the world that as soon as the or-

would be proclaimed a free and indepen-The representatives of the people have not disappointed them. In the brief but emphatic ordinance, which will be found in our columns this morning, passed with-out a dissenting voice, they have admirably carried out the wishes of the whole people of the State. All honor to them, therefore, for the promptness with which they have obeyed the popular will. South Carolina, a free and independent sovereignty, ex-tends her hand to her Southern sister States. Her people will hail with joy the day that sees them all allke—free and independent. All hail to the birth-day of South Carolina Independence!

[From the Washington Constitution.]
A few days will bring the issue to the chambers of the Capitol. South Carolina, through her representatives, will re-appear in Washington in a character that will test the virtues of the Federal system and the good sense of Congress. Let us hope that the solemnity of Charleston will be left to stand in contrast to frivolity or passion in this the Metropolis of the Union. Our law makers cannot hope to shirk the difficulty, and assuredly they must not hope to break it down by sheer forces. It is an occasion for liberality, for forbearance, for conciliation, for statesmanship in its loftiest. tion, for statesmanship in its loftiest, grandest aspects. It is an occasion which will call forth the true governing capacity, and will, in all likelihood, determine the question of peace or war as between one section and another. The paltry topics of ordinary partisanship should have no place in the discount to which sections to be a section of the sect n the discussions to which South Carolina in her new relation will give rise. The trumpery considerations of individual ambition and profit should not be suffered amoution and profit should not be suffered to interpose obstacles to the discharge of the most delicate duty that has ever devolved upon Congress. How many in Congress will rise to the great hight of the great argument? How many will approach the issue presented to them in the only temper which is compatible with the presented settlement of our present that peaceful settlement of our present diffi

One State is now out of the Union, to be followed, in all human probability, by all theremainder of the Cotton States. We look now for nothing less than the withdrawal from the Union of eight Southern States before the first of March next. If that event should the place as is now your reconstitution. should take place, as is now very probable, not with standing the love of the Union now prevalent in the border States, by the law of gravitation all the Northern Slave States will fall into the Southern Confederacy. The Wilmington (N. C. Journal says:

Of course, from the known differences The scene was one profoundly grand and mpressive. There were a people assembled through their highest representatives; of opinion existing in this community, the course of our neighboring State was differently regarded by different people; all, nen most of them upon whose heads the nows of sixty winters had been shed—pa-riarchs in age—the dignitaries of the land— he High Priests of the Church of Christ however, perceived in it only the sequel of past events.

It is a serious thing, even when the future is all clear before us, to sever old ties and associations. It is a serious thing to leave sight of land, trusting ourselves to the stanuchest harge upon the plainer. reverend statesmen—and the wise judges of the law. In the midst of deep silence, an old man, with bowed form, and hair as white as snow, the Rev. Dr. Bachman, ad-vanced forward, with raised hands, in prayer to Almighty God, for His blessing and favor in this great act of His people the staunchest barge, upon the plainest voyage, and under the most smiling skies, with the friendliest port ready to receive us. How much more serious is it if clouds and layor in this great act of His people, about to be consummated. The whole assembly at once rose to its feet, and with hats off, listened to the touching and elouent and the most flattering prosperity; others foreseen orbing but storm and its discount of the control of the control of the control of the control of the most flattering prosperity; others foreseen orbing but storm and its discount of the control of the cont see nothing but storm and suffering, rain and desolation. The medium may lie be-tween, although we must be aware that ent appeal to the All Wise Dispenser of At the close of the prayer the President any serious change, however advantageously it may result, must be accompanied by present disturbance and immediate loss. advanced with the consecrated parchment apon which was inscribed the decision of

[From the New York Tribune, Rep.]

It is so easy to pass resolutions, so difficult to execute them. Her first act of sovereignty is rather ludicrous. She asks the Government from which she secedes to conduct for her her postal system. However, she is gone, and if she is gratified by the manner of her going, the gratification is one which nobody, we fancy, will grudge her. If she chooses to be without the advantages of the Union, which her sister States enjoy, and will continue to enjoy, the loss is hers, and the advantages—so far as the saving of some heavy expenses is concerned—are ours. How in any other sense she is to get out of the Union it is not easy to see. * * * * [From the New York Tribune, Rep.] not easy to see. * * * * * * Only let the State continue to pay the regular duties on imports, and keep her hands off the forts, and she can secede as long as

et has the public enthusiasm risen to such [From the New York Times, Rep.]

For thirty years we have been talking and hearing about effective resistance to Northern aggression. Public meetings, Congressional speeches, legislative-last-ex other, time and again, to be smothered in compromises and shifts, and, in all cases hitherto, to actual concessions sufficiently important to invite further aggression.—This sort of things has finally involved, This sort of things has finally involved, not only imminent danger, but actual and serious outrage; and, finally, worst of all, contempt—Northern contempt for Southern threats and Southern courage. At any time an act of resistance would have sufficed to check and repel the tide of injury and opprobrium. We have waited long for it—it has been sorely needed; it has come at last. Yesterday, at 1 o'clock P. M., the sovereign State of South Carolina finally resolved to sever all connection with a Confederacy which has failed to secure her world—memorable in time to come—the 20th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1860, has become an epoch in the history of the human race. A great Confederated Republic, overwrought with arrosections has fallen gant and tyrannous oppressions, has fallen from its high estate amongst the nations of the earth. Conservative liberty has been vindicated. Mobocratic license has been nfederacy which has failed to secure he overeign dignity and equality. Three imes three for the first act of State resiststricken down. Order has been conquered, yet liberty has survived. Right has raised his banner aloft, and bidden defiance nce to degrading oppression

THE FORTS AT CHARLESTON.

When the State is out of the Union: when the forts are demanded and refused to be delivered up to those in whom is vested the title of eminent domain, and for whose protection and defense alone they were ceded and built up; and when, the Federal Government showing a hostile purpose, it shall become necessary and proper for us to obtain possession, then it will be right for the world and Black Republication to expect that the State by of South Carolina. Precisely at seven minutes after one o'clock the vote was taken on the Ordinance, each name being called in order. As name upon name fell upon the ear of the silent assembly, the brief sound was echoed back, without one solitary execution in that whole grave ublicanism to expect that the State, by er authorities, will move in the premises.

The following action was recently taken by this body in reference to the political

lowing resolutions:
Resolved, That the South Carolina Conference, while they feel that the great work of the Christian Ministry demands, and hould ever receive, their faithful and de-oted attention, and should forever absolve them from any active participation in the strifes of the political arena, nevertheless can never forget the high allegiance which they owe to the claims of their country, the land of their birth.

South and of the State, with whose destiny we are identified, we shall ever pray for the guidance and blessing of the God of Providence and Grace, who has so long exercised his gracious protection over the homes of our fathers; and that this Con-ference tender to the State of South Carolina their encouragements, their sympa-thies, their affections, their intercession with heaven in her behalf, their all—subject only to the paramount claims of God

"PAR NOBILE FRATUM."-The funniest thing going the rounds is that Chas. Sumner urges the coercion of the South. It is said that Hickman is of the same opinion. What bloody-minded follows! Sumner, when caned by Brooks, cringed, and cowered, and yelped like a whipped cur, without making the least attempt at resistance; and Hickman, when slapped in the face by Edmonson, made no show of resentment, but meekly picked up his hat and sneaked off. Now, arn't they a pretty

Aschoolma'm in one of our district schools was examining a class in orthography. "Spell and define floweret," she said. "Flower et, floweret, a little flower," went off a towhead in a perfect streak.

"Wavelet, wavelet, a little wave,"

was the prompt return.
"Bullet."
"B u l l e t, bullet, a "little bull," shouted urchin number three, who was innocence personified.

from which the worst of those with whom | shown by these "sympathizers." We have he claims, in terms understood only here, heard of brutes bearing the form of men to have been associated (the prisoners of showing their affection for their wives in the county jail) would shrink as being too the same way-by insulting and abusing

sion upon the plea that "we could stand | Lincoln sounds to Southern ears very LINCOLN for four years." This very plea | much like discussing the qualities of the keeps all tyrants in power, and is fit to be used only by cowards and slaves. For freeused only by cowards and slaves. For free- The finer the quality of the lash, the keenmen, the question to be decided is not how er will be its sting. Praising Lincoln to much of wrong they can stand, but how them has, therefore, much the same effect little. Universal history teaches that they as cracking a silk lash over high-mettled cording to the Constitution, is the sheet

The Policy of the Black Republi- The Border States-Their Position The border States are deeply interested the great events now crowding so rapdly each on that which went before that we have scarcely time to understand the nature, extent, or bearing of one, before another arrests our attention and demands

present complicated dimentiles between

he parts of the Confederacy. barrassments, and dimetilities, and perils elements that gave us freedom from Eng-Chase a short-lived peace now at the cost

Men of Kentucky! your glorious old Commonwealth, once the geographical center of a great Confederacy, is now a border State, and must hereafter ever occupy that position, either with the North or the South. Its position and your character and intelligence entitle you to a potent voice in those deliberations which are soon to determine the fate of your counwere such! Upon these deliberations depend your own future condition, and the condition of twelve millions of others whose interests, and welfare, and honor are all identical with yours. It behowen you, our fellow-citizens, to take heed what

the only one to which we ever aspired, with no wish, no desire, no hope, and no thought inconsistent with that claim, may we not appeal to our fellow-citizens to consider well the position in which they are placed, the responsibilities they are called on to meet, the duties they have to perform, and implore them to listen not to the voice of the tempter, who, in the guise of patriotism, would fill their ears with mischievous falsehoods and delude them with plausible but fatal hopes! Momentous is the crisis now upon us! Great are the dangers by which we are suffounded! Clear heads and steady hands, and honest, faithful hearts may preserve to us our liberties, and give us that sense of personal security and that protection of our rights which it is the duty of all good Governments to guarantee. But if the people will not act around them-if they cry out for "a little more rest, a little more sleep, a little more folding of the arms to slumber"-if they

not be prevented. South Carolina is gone already! There was but one hope that fusal of the Black Republicans in Congress to make any concessions to the wronged dications that the dominant barly intend to continue their unholy attacks on slavery and the slave States, the war tone of the friends of the President elect throughout the country, have blasted TENDEN's proposition for adjustment, the most moderate that has emanated from the South, was rejected by the Black Re-South." This issue should no sooner be presented, this policy should no sooner be unmistakably indicated, than should Kendersh and the same to been favored, as far as we have unmistakably indicated, than should Kendersh and the same to be the sam loned. It is fraught with nothing but ruin tucky speak out boldly, fearlessly, and decidedly. The issue should be recentled by the recentled b not more certain than that before the first day of February Louisiana, Mississippi,

> What, then, becomes the duty of the bore der Slave States. Death itself is not more inevitable than that they will have to stay with their enemies of the North; or go with their friends of the South; or, making enemies of both the North and the South, set up for themselves! Those who plead with you earnestly and eloquently not to give up the ship, in substance entreat you o surrender to the North; to submit to those who have insulted, wronged, and robbed you, and despitefully used you, without one guarantee for your future your friends have refused to stay where ing oaths to obey it gave them no security; to cling to a Union which is no longer a Union, and to fight in it for your rightsengage in a civil war, with those whose nembers will be as ten to one and whose

follow their advice? The question, then, for the citizens of he "border Slave States"-for the people of Kentucky-to decide, is not whether there shall be a dissolution, but dissolution And that question must be answered, for all time to come, for weal or woe, in the

Such has been the pressure upon our columns, that, however reluctantly, we have been compelled to omit the proceedings of a number of county meetings Indeed, the appearance of such proceedings in the Courier is an exception to the

We give below the resolutions adopted in two or three counties, by meetings which seem to have seriously taken into consideration facts, and acted in view of events transpiring in other sections of our beleved country, rather than discussed heories and attempted the solution of hilosophical abstractions: HANCOCK COUNTY .- The citizens of Han-

cock county, without regard to party, met at Hawesville on the 26th ult., and after organizing by appointing Dr. GREEN STER-RETT Chairman, Dr. T. HOLMES, SAMUEL MCADAMS, JAMES MAGAN, and C. C. HAW-LEY, Vice Presidents, and W. P. BAKER and W. F. Hawes Secretaries, they named a Committee on Resolutions, composed as follows: Col. W. D. P. Bush, G. W. WIL LIAMS, D. L. ADAIR, W. P. BAKER, GEORGE SMITH, G. M. YOUNGER, and L. LANE. They then adjourned to meet again on the 8th of he present month. On the 8th inst., the neeting was called to order, and two or three series of resolutions were reported from the Committee, read, and discussed fully; and then, without voting, they adourned to the 16th; when, a large number being present, the following resolutions. prepared by Judge G. W. WILLIAMS, were adopted by a vote approaching unanimity: WHEREAS, The dearest interests of these United States, nay, the very existence of our great American Nationality is at this our great American Nationality is at this moment most seriously imperiled; and whereas, the times and the occasion demand a distinct utterance of the popular voice everywhere in reference to the cause of our troubles, and the means for avert-ing the impending calamity, therefore, Resolved, That the prime cause of the

Resolved, That the prime cause of the present excited and convulsed state of the public mind throughout the Slave States is the anti-slavery fanaticism, and the aggressive spirit and policy of the Free States, which, operating incessantly, through a long series of years, has at last culminated in the triumphant election to the first and second offices of the Republic, two of the most ultra anti-slavery leaders on a nomination and by a vote strictly sectional; both of whom, and the party that elected both of whom, and the party that elected them, are openly pledged to principles and a line of policy contrary to the Constitu-tion, and hostile and destructive of the rights, happiness, and safety of the people of the South, and which tend, directly and irectly, to a disruption of the C

THE NATIONAL CRISIS. solved, That, while to labor and sacifice for the maintenance of our national Union, so long as it is one of equality and Chion, so long as it is one of equality and fraternity, is the sacred duty of every American citizen, and the first was a fevery true patriot, "that unim may be preserved, and yet "we ne great boon either to oursel" are 18 our posterity: "since a priming time in which there is "eternal disected, our minimations and tractifully long." "may

[Special Dispatch to N. Y. Herald.] PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE Washington, Dec. 25. The Senate Committee of Thirteen wer on Saturday six hour, and a half, the progress of dissolution and give peace The amendment to the Constitution posed by Mr. Crittenden to settle the south finally and forever by a division. the country from ocean to ocean on the parameter of the Missouri int, was the grea subject of decision. Messrs Crittenden Proigias and Bigler maintained it with great zeal and ability.

Mr. Douglas reiterated his found octermination to consider the question for the presentation of the country as though he nad never cast a vote or uttered a senting on the subject before. If that mode

compromise would not answer, he declared himself willing to go for any other con-sistent with honor or justice. The appeals of Mr. Crittenden in behalf of the Union are said to have been eloquent and sublime. He, too, was willing to embrace any other effective mode of adjust-Mr. Biglen of Pennsylvania, preferred a division by a line across the country, because in that way the question of slaver could be taken out of Congress and separated entirely from the popular election in the North, without which we never could have permanent peace.
Messrs, Wade, Doolittle, Collainer, a
Grimes opposed the proposition with mu
earnestness and ability. They maintain

earnesthess and ability. They maintained that the people in the late election decided the question of slavery in the Territories, and therefore they had no concessions to make or offer. They manifested great unwillingness to act in the absence of Mr. Seward, but as they could give no assurance of his immediate rettion, the Committee decident it defer rettion in second to his above. Resolved, That we are for the Union and ined to defer action on account of his at st rights in the Uni The vote on Mr. Crittenden's proposition

tenden, Douglas, Rice, and Powell-5. gainst it-Messrs. Davis, Doolittle, lamer, Wade, Toombs, Grimes, and Messrs, Hunter, Toombs and Davis, nevrtheless, intimated an inclination to go or it if the Republicans would propose it n good fath.

The second proposition submitted by fr. Crittenden, denying the right of Courses to abolish slavery in the dockyards nd arsenals, was voted against by Messre. Collamer, Doolittle, Grimes and Wade.—

The remainder of the Committee voted for ne proposition, but as it had not a major y of the Republicans, it was defeated un er the rules adopted by the Committee hat no proposition should be considered adopted and recommended to the Senate which did not receive a majority of the Republican votes, and also those apposed to the Republicand.

The third clause, denying to Congress the right to should be devery in the District. he right to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, was defeated by the same rote, the Republicans all votting against it, and the remainder of the Committee for

The fifth, which is intended to perfect the Fugitive Slave Law, by requiring the everal States to pay for the figitives who ight be rescued from the office cans all voting in the negative Many other propositions were offered and voted upon, but none of leading importance—none that would meet the great exiencies of the times.
Mr. Davis submitted a resolution expressly recognizing property in slaves, but no vote was taken on it.

Mr. Toombs submitted a series of resolutions embracing substantially the principles of the Breckinridge platform, but

final action was not taken on them.

The Committee adjourned to meet at ten o'clock on Monday morning. [Special Dispatch to the New York Times.] Washington, Sunday, Dec. 23. The Senate's Select Committee came to no conclusion yesterday on any points be-fore them, the Republicans asking further time for consideration. The most hopeful now despond, seeing no immediate prospect of an accommodation of the political difficulties. Mr. Crittenden, in a conversation with a friend, said that was the darkest day of his life; that he was overwhelmed with solicitude for his country. and that nothing but the affection of the people for the Union can restore peace. The extremes on the Committee are equally unyielding to concession.

The reported recent declaration of the

President elect that he will strictly adhere to the Chicago Platform has confirmed the wavering Republicans to that policy, and creased the intensity of Southern feel-Representation of the second has written a letter otally dissering from Senator Latham's statement that in the event of a dissolution and formation of two separate Confederacies California would go with the North and Northwest. Mr. Scott says he warmly sympathizes with the South, and cordially ndorses and fully justifies them in not re maining in the Union under Mr. Lincoln He wants California to set up for herself as a mighty Republic. Senator Pugh was serenaded last night. While thanking his friends for the hono conferred, he said the peace of the countr could not be restored by the sword. The

shedding of a single drop of blood would make dissolution inevitable, and the re-construction of the Union impossible. It was by concession that peace could be pro dleton, Mallory, Woodson, and Segur made speeches, sustaining the views of Mr. Pugh, whose Senatorial speech is much Gen. Cushing went to South Carolina at the request of the Supreme Court, to con-sult with the leaders touching secession. He reports that State as acting with a view cooperation from all the Slave States

deports from that region convey the intel-igence that the ladies are ready to surren-er their jewels to aid in replenishing the public treasury. [Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.] MR. BRECKINRIDGE TO MAKE A SPEECH. Mr. Breckinridge will make a speech on the 8th of January, defining his position

MR. LINCOLN'S POSITION. The following appears in the Baltimore Patriot of this afternoon:

We are enabled to state in the most positive terms, that Mr. Lincoln is utterly oposed to any concession or compromise nat shall yield one iota of the position oc-upied by the Republican party on the abject of slavery in the Territories, and that he stands now as he stood in May last residency, square upon the Chicago plat-

We happen to be in a position to be able to indorse every word of the foregoing paragraph from the New York Tribune of Saturday, as true to the letter. [Washington Dispatch to the N. Y. Herald. IMPORTANT IF TRUE. Important intelligence has been divulged here to-night, via New York. It is that the Governors elect of seven Eastern and Northern States met in New York recently, and after a full review of the whole politi-cal battlefield, unanimously determined that the Republicans should not offer a compromise, but on Mr. Lincoln assuming the reins of Government to push their unti-slavery doctrines to the uttermost, even to the extent of a war upon the South. The meeting was not accidental, but by pre-concerted action. Governor Morgan, of New York, and Governor Andrew, of

Massachusetts were among the number THE SOUTH CAROLINA ENVOYS. [From Wash. Cor. Balt. Sun.] When the Commissioners shall make their demand, it is probable that the Presi-dent will refer the subject to Congress. By this course, he will, in fact, recognize the commission and the authority under which it was appointed. Congress could, and probably would, discuss the subject of the expediency of recapturing the forts till the end of the session, and then, perhaps, settle the matter by the passage of a general law, to the effect that inasmuch as he fortifications, etc., of the United States are an expense to the treasury, and as the United States Government has not troops to man or protect them, the President shall to man or protect them, the resident shall be requested to turn them over to the States in which they are respectively situ-ated, on the condition that they be kept in repair at the expense of such State. This epair at the expense of such State. This as done in regard to the Cumberland

When Mississippi shall secede there will be no trouble about the collecting of rev-enue there. She has no port of entry. THE POSITION OF GEN. SCOTT. The National Intelligencer publishes the ollowing paragraphs: Gen. Scott, temporarily in this city, is, we have seen, the subject of several notices in the newspapers; such as, 1, that he is about to resign his commission in the Army; 2, that he has matured a plan for invading and conquering any seceding State or States; and, 3, that he is opposed to garrisoning our Southern forts so as to place them beyond capture by heated mobs or unauthorized squads of volun-

The bill authorizing the Governor of Georgia to accept the services of 10,000 volunteers, and also to appoint two major gemerals and four brigadier generals to command in the field when necessary, has passed both branches of the Legislature of that State. MORE OF THE BITTER RESULTS OF LINCOLN'S ELECTION.

exact allegiance to it from all others.
WILLIAM SPRAGUE. [From the Hartford (Conn.) Times, Dec 21.] Space would fail us were we to attempt to chronicle all the stoppages of mills and workshops in our own State and Massachu-Mrs. Antoine Eckes, of Hartford, of rights and privileges under the Federal compact.

Resolved, That the Union, maintained according to the Constitution, is the sheet anchor of our hope as a great and free peoach of the Press and other similar prints, we do not another cording to the Constitution, is the sheet anchor of our hope as a great and free peoach of the Press and other similar prints, we do not another.

Mischard from the Sate and Aussachus workshops in our ownstate and Aussachus doing room neighbors of the Press and other similar prints, we do not set the Press and other similar

The declaration of causes for the second ion of South Carolina from the Federal

Union, as reported by the committee appointed to prepare an address to the people

ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDEN STATES; and that, as free and indepen bit Stites, they have full power to le war, conclude peace, contract alliance establish commerce, and to do all oth On the 4th of March next this party will ut the United States.
The guarantees of the Constitution will be no longer exist; the equal rights of the States will be lost. The slaveholding

nay of right do."
They further solemnly declared that f these ends, they declared that the Colo-ies "are absolved from the British Crown In pursuance of this Declaration of In-

in, in which she acknowledged the Indndence of the Colonies in the following

'ARTICLE 1. His Britannie Majesty ac nowledges the said United States New Hampshire, Massachusetts Rew Hampsone, Ressachesters By Rhode Island and Providence Plantations Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, to be FREE, SOVEREIGN AND IN DEPENDENT STATES; that he treat with them as such; and for himself, himpels and successors religiousishes all claims. eirs and successors, relinquishes all claims to the government, proprietary and terri-orial rights of the same and every part

became and was recognized by the mother country as a FREE, SOVEREIGN AND INDEPENDENT STATE. INDEPENDENT STATE.

In 1787, Deputies were appointed by the States to revise the Articles of Confederation, and on 17th September, 1787, these Deputies recommended for the adoption of the States, the Articles of Union, knowing as the Constitution of the United States.

The parties to whom this Constitution was submitted were the several sovereion.

If only nine of the thirteen States had concurred, the other four would have remained as they then were—separate sovereign States, independent of any of the provisions of the Constitution. In fac-two of the States did not accode to the Constitution until long after it had gon into operation among the other elever eised the functions of an indepedent na-By this Constitution, certain duties wer harged on the several States, and the ex

cut their joyous pears. The arthery salutes were soon heard thundering from the Citadel. New flags were everywhere thrown to the breeze. The volunteers instinctively donned their uniforms, and were seen hurrying to and fro about the streets. The telegraph office was thronged, and message after message flashed over the wires, bearing the great tidings to every quarter of the continent. After nightfall constitution, to conform heresis to the obligations she had undertaken.

Thus was established, by compact between the States, a Government, with defined objects and powers, limited to the express words of the grant, and to so much more only as was necessary to execute the newer created. This limitation

stitution of the United States. number of the contracting parties held slaves, and the State of Virginia had previously declared her estimate of its value by making it the condition of her cession of the Territory which now composes the

mon agent, passed laws to carry into effect these stipulations of the States. For many years these laws were executed. But an increasing hostility on the part of th Northern States to the institution of slav ry has led to a disregard of their obliga-tions, and the laws of the General Govern

from its obligation.

The ends for which this Constitution was framed are declared by itself to be "to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of iberty to ourselves and our posterity

Government was instituted have been d feated, and the Government itself has been made destructive of them by the action of the non-slaveholding States. Those States have assumed the right of deciding upon the propriety of our domestic institutions; the propriety of our domestic institutions; and have denied the rights of property es-tablished in fifteen of the States and recognized by the Constitution; they have denounced as sinful the institution of slavery; they have permitted the open establishment among them of societies, whose avowed object is to disturb the couraged and assisted thousands of our

to its aid the power of id within that article establishing the cutive Department; the means of subraphical line, has been drawn across the Union, and all the States north of that line have united in the selection of a man the high office of President of the Uni was opinions and purposes are hostile to slavery. He is to be entrusted with the administration of the lared that that "Go clared that that "Government cannot en-lure permanently, half slave, half free," and that the public mind must rest in the pelief that slavery is in the course of ultiate extinction.
This sectional combination for the subersion of the Constitution, has been aided

ossession of the Government. It counced that the South shall be ex-

st slavery until it shall cease through

a is dissolved, and that the State of South

arolina has resumed her position among the nations of the world, as a free, sover-

ign and independent State, with full pow-r to levy war, conclude peace, contract llianees, establish commerce, and to do

ll other acts and things which indepen-

ent States may of right do.

And, for the support of this Declaration, rith a firm reliance on the protection of

Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to

THE SIGNING OF THE SECESSION ORDI-

State, with the great seal atta

vaited the end with beating hearts. The members of the Convention

lowly and solemnly it was read unto the st word—"dissolved"—when men could ontain themselves no longer, and a shout

hat shook the very building, reverbera-

dvanced, one by one, and placed their sig-

President proclaimed the State of South

[From the Charleston Mercury.]

THE NEWS IN CHARLESTON.

ty like wildfire

rolina a separate, independent nationali-

The events of yesterday will form an poch in the history of our city. Never

ly suspended. The church bells rang their joyous peals. The artillery sa

e bonfires and fireworks of every descrip

"ONE VOICE AND MILLIONS OF STRONG

vere drowned by the stentorian shouts of

t was long after midnight before the city

esumed its wonted quiet, and our exultant

citizens sought their pillows on which to take their first rest in the Free, Indepen

dent, and Sovereign State of South Caro

HOW SECESSION IS REGARDED.

Inscribed among the calends of the

o Might. The problem of self-government under the check-balance of slavery, has secured itself from threatened destruc-

South Carolina has resumed her entire

powers, and, unshackled, has become one of the nations of the earth. On yesterday

the 20th of December, just before I o'clock P. M., the Ordinance of Secession was pre-sented by the Committee on "the Ordi-nance," to the Convention of the people

olitary exception in that whole grave ody—Aye!
At 1.15 o'clock, P. M., the last name was

called, the Ordinance of Sescasion was announced to have been passed, and the last fetter had fallen from the limbs of a brave, but too long oppressed people. To describe the enthusiasm with which this announce-

the enthusiasm with which this announcement was greeted is beyond the power of the pen. The high, burning, bursting heart alone can realize it. A mighty voice of great thoughts and great emotions spoke

of great thoughts and great emotions spoke from the mighty throat of one people as a

The State of South Carolina has recorded

power, unterrified by elamor, she has cut the Gordian knot of colonial dependence upon the North—cast her fortune upon her right, and her own right arm, and stands ready to uphold alike her indepen-dence and her dignity before the world.

Prescribing to none, she will be dictated to by none; willing for peace, she is ready for war. Deprecating blood, she is ready to shed it. Valuing her liberties, she will maintain them. Neither swerved by frowns

or foes, nor swayed by timorous solicita-tions of friends, she will pursue her direct

path, and establish for herself and for he

[From the Charleston Mercury.]

SOUTH CAROLINA.

ARMS TO UPHOLD THE HONOR OF

Business was immedi-

as show the very building, to the read as compared only with the loss of breath. In roud, grave silence, the Convention itself

sacred honor.

ecession Ordinance:

ch other our lives, our fortunes, and our

in some of the States by elevating to citt-zenship persons who, by the Supreme Law of the land, are incapable of becoming cit-izens; and their votes have been used to augurate a new policy, hostile to the outh, and destructive of its peace and

[From the Washington Constitution.] ttes will no longer have the power of f-government or self-protection, and the deral Government will have become ectional interest and animosity will pen the irritation, and all hope of remis rendered vain by the fact that public nion at the North has invested a great itical error with the sanctions of a more official error with the sanctions of a more rroneous religious belief.

We, therefore, the people of South Cardina, by our delegates, in Convention assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our inentions, have solemnly declared that the Juion heretofore existing between this state and the other States of North America is disalved and that the State of South

The Philadelphia Argus says:

The Charleston Mercury thus describes the scenes attending the signing of the

As this step [secession] was universally anticipated, it will create no special uneasiness. It does not change the relations of South Carolina to the Union in the slightest degree, though it will very possi-bly be followed by acts that will have that effect. It is not easy to see how she can avoid refusing to pay duties at once, as her Meantime, in other States, and especially uarter of the continent. After nightfall he central portion of the city became a erfect blaze of light from the innumerain Georgia, the movement is becoming more considerate and dignified, if not less decided. These things naturally encourage the hope of a better result than we have apprehended hitherto. It is thought that time will be gained at all events, and this on. Many private residences and places of business were brilliantly illuminated—mong the latter was the Mercury office, n front of which was a large transparency nscribed with the words: is a matter of importance. It will not do, however, to yield too far to these anticipa-tions. Whatever the movement has lost in recklessness and haste, it may have gained in steadiness and strength. There is thus far no *Union* party in the South; the only divisions are upon minor points.— Some are for seceding now, while others would wait for the co-operation of other States. Some would secede without con-dition, while others would remain in the The beautiful liberty pole at the head of Hayne street was splendidly illuminated with lanterns. During the evening several of our fine military companies and proces-Jnion if their demands should be con-

sions of private citizens paraded the streets, accompanied by bands of music, but in many instances the sounds of the latter [From the Richmond Enquirer, Dem.]

The Charleston Mercury of Wednesday

The people will obey the call for war, and take the forts.

The Committee appointed to consider the duty of the Conference in reference to the interests of the Church, in connection with the present condition of the country

Resolved, That while we deplore the necessity that exists for a separation from the Federal Union, yet, in view of all the history of the past, the perils of the present and the threatened wrongs of the future, we feel bound, by honor and duty, to move in bermony with the South in resisting narmony with the South in resisting Northern domination.

Resolved, That as faithful sons of the

pair of poltroons to talk about coerc body.—[Mobile Tribune.

NOW IS THE TIME. May we not ask those of our friends who have stood by the Courter for years, and who beeve its influence is exerted for the publi good, to go to work at once and raise clubs of subscribers for it? The coming year is big with momentous events, and those who wish to keep fully posted and be honestly advised as to the progress and true condition of transpir-ing occurrences, should not only take the Cou-BIER themselves, but should see that it is wide y and generally circulated through their respect ive neighborhoods. Now is the time to sub scrbe, and we would thank our friends to send us their lists as early as practicable, in order that we may know the extent of the edition we are to begin. Friends, we ask your kind offices in behalf of the Courier.

MONEY. We will receive at par the paper current in any of the States from which subscriptions are sent us.

[For the Louisville Courier.]
To the Women of America. King Victor Emanuel to the Sicilians: Women of America! daughters of here People of Sicily! My soul is deeply affected as I set my foot on this famous island, over which formerly, as an omen othe present destinies of Italy, one of mancestors was called to regu, and which sires - mothers of heroes yet unborn what think ye? Can ye look upon you. country's ruin? Can ye view your fair inh tance, this land of light and liberty-hi in our days chose my lamented brother for its king, and now, by universal suffrage invites me to extend to it the benefits of a Eden of the heart, where the Tree Knowledge is not forbidden-a prey in th hands of the spoiler, without lifting one free existence and of a national unity. Great things have been achieved in hort lapse of time—great things are ye o be accomplished; but I trust that, wit mighty cry for help and deliverage? Remember all that freedom bath done for to be accomplished; but I trust that, will the aid of God and of the virtue of th Italian people, we shall be able to bring to an end our magnanimous enterprise. The Government I here come to inaugurate it to be one of regeneration and concord. I will sincerely respect religion, and main tain in their integrity the most ancion you-how it lifted from your prow the vail of ignorance, loosened the shackles of prejudice and superstition-crowned you with glory and honor, and opened to your view a future bright as the dawn of Heavtain in their integrity the most ancien prerogatives, which are the glory of th Sicilian Church and the stronghold of civi en. Think of these, my sisters, and, like the noble Esther, intercede for your peop'e-"Oh king, let my life be given me at ower. It will found an Administration which will build up again the moral principle of a well-ordered society, and by a my petition, and my people at my request! For how can I endure to see the evil that incessant economical progress, restore the fertility of the soil, the commerce, the shall come unto my people, or how can I maritime activity of the country, and thus turn to the common profit all those gifts endure to see the destruction of my kindred?" Not with an earthly sovereign rests which Providence has so freely lavished or your destiny-but with One "mighty to his privileged land.
Sicilians! Your history is the recital o save-a very present help in trouble"-with great deeds and generous daring. Now is the time for you, as for all Italians, to show Europe that if we knew how to conquer by valor our independence and freedom, we also are able to preserve them by the union of our minds and by our civil virtues.

VICTOR EMANUEL. One at whose command the stars arose upon the darkness of this Western land, and at whose behest the clouds which threaten us shall roll away, and the heavens smile upon us once more in all their undimmed lustre. Of all the rights of woman, that of

Therefore, mothers of America, pray for your afflicted country. HOPE SUTHERLAND.

Free Negroes. A correspondent at New Albany writes us that in passing, recently, between that city and Louisville, he has been astonished at the number of free negroes going to and fro-from New Albany to Louisville, and

prayer is the most precious and sacred,

and "the prayer of faith availeth much .-

An unrestrained intercourse of this kind cannot be otherwise than pernicious, and should not be permitted. The free negroes of Kentucky are bad enough; but those of Indiana and other Free States should not be allowed to come here at all.

Hog Cholera. - We understand that this | Gaeta. ease is playing sad havoc with the hogs n Harrison county. One distillery alone has lost one thousand dollars worth; while at several others they are dying at the rate of twelve or fifteen per day. No remedy has yet been found for the disease. The State has offered a reward of \$1,000 for a remedy. Kentucky has suffered to the amount of several millions of dollars from this epidemic.—[Cin. Courier.

not indicate a prolonged occupation o

Black Republican Favor.

We hope that Mr. Andrew Johnson is atisfied with the reception accorded to is speech by the Black Republicans. I

or, who, in days gone by, has rendered service to the Democratic party, can him self feel comfortable under the infliction.

But there's no accounting for taste, especially Mr. Johnson's.

It is consolatory to learn, as we do, from excellent sources, that the hostility to

Southern rights and principles manifeste by Mr. Johnson, is shared by but an insi nificant portion of the people of Tenne see. There, as in the other border slav

would convert a voluntary compact of sor

And we shall be disappointed if he fail to vindicate Tennessee from the suspicion of even partial sympathy with the views propounded by Mr. Johnson.

Gen'l Lane's impromptu condemnation, as a Northern man, of the coercion doctrine was yesterday sustained by Mr. Pugh. The rebuke must have been keenly felt by Mr. Johnson. Two Northern Senators, standing up to expose and condemn the

Mr. Johnson. Two Northern Senators standing up to expose and condemn the

nostility to the South, displayed by a South

ern Senator, form a spectacle which Tennessee and the entire South will not fail to

appreciate. - [Washington Constitution.

Times in Triadelphia.

penting to ask forgiveness of her outraged husband. She and Bader had wandered about, spent their money, and the unholy alliance, like all such wicked affairs, ended

being with all in entire possession of the green eyed monster, she gathered up a lot of stones and made a fierce attack upon the hack in which Mrs. M. arrived, break-

ing the glass in the vehicle and comir within a short distance of cracking the skull of her enemy. The exciteme

able manner that Mrs. Micener could not remain in Triadelphia; that if she did there would be a fearful fuss, and although the party was a woman, tar and feathers were hinted at. Mrs. M. accordingly left, and

ame to this city, where she still remains -[Wheeling Intelligencer.

Reported Expressly for the Louisville Courier.]

COURT OF APPEALS.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Cumbers vs Cumbers, Bracken; Smith et al vs Colvin, Lou. Ch'y;

Ross vs Ross, Garrard; affirmed. Baldwin vs Baxter, Clarke; affirmed. Smith et al vs Hauser et al, Louisville Ch'y.

John Jones, Jr., Esq., of Louisville, admitted

nd subpœna duces tecum awarded. Teeter vs Pierce's adm'r, Garrard; response

It has been wittily, but somewhat

FRANKFORT, December 26, 1860.

pread about town and considerable nation was manifested by Mrs. Bader's friends. It was given out in an unmistak able manner that Mrs. Miesner could no

reign powers into a centralized despotis The Senate has yet to hear Mr. Nicholso

Mr. R. Lighter, of Shelby county, has discovered a remedy for hog cholera, is pronounced by many who have sed it as effectual. Let our Harrison

It is often said, in extenuation of the policy of LINCOLN and his supporters, that "they do not propose to interfere with slavery as it now exists in the States, but only to prevent its extending into the Ter-

Translated into plain Southern language, this means simply that, in the present attack on slavery, they do not intend to behead it, but only to cut its feet off. To the utter astonishment of the aggressors, the South will not consent that either shall be

A DUEL ABROAD.—A duel is reported to have taken place between Captain Van Benthuysen, of New Orleans, and Lieut. Many, of Nashville, two American officers attached to Gen. Avezzana's staff. Lieut. Many was slightly wounded on the first

fire, when the difficulty was amicably ad-THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT. - The monument erected near New Albany over the remains of the soldiers who fell on the battle-field of Buena Vista, in the Mexican

war, has been repaired and beautifully painted and ornamented. Rev. T. L. Breckinridge, formerly a Baptist preacher at Lafayette, Ind., has en-

tered upon the practice of the law. We reckon Brother B. thinks he can practice better than he can preach A. W. Brewer, postmasterat Middleburg, Ind., and Wm. Kinkaid, who held a

similar position at Fistula, Ind., have been arrested, charged with robbing the mails. Mayor Wood, of New York, has seceded from Dr. Tyng's Church, because the latter animadverted on the Thanksgiving

proclamation of the Mayor. 138 A postoffice has been established at Flat Woods, Marshall county. The name of Volney, Logan county, has been changed

to Volney Station. THE SOUTH CAROLINA ENVOYS .- Hon. R. W. Barnwell, Ex-Gov. Adams, and Hon. J. L. Orr are the Envoys from South Caroli-

no to the United States Government. ARKANSAS CALLS A CONVENTION.—The egislature of Arkansas has authorized calling of a Convention. This is the

first step towards her secession. A difficulity occurred in Morganfield, on Wednesday, between J. Lawrence Brown and J. C. Hughes, in which the former was badly hurt.

The report that W. F. G. Shanks, of Nashville, was connected with a dramatic

company was incorrect. Six millions of dollars were received in New York City, last week, from Cali-

fornia and Europe. Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor of New York, was married on Saturday to

Miss Alice Fenno Miles. The population of Maryland is now 731,565, against 583,034 ten years ago. Bal-All Amed.
Pool vs Webster et al, Mason; reversed,
Abbott et al vs Hawkins, Anderson; reversed with the service of the service timore sums up 215,000 inhabitants.

Lincoln Sympathizers. The Petersburg (Va.) Express says that three "Lincoln sympathizers" were lynched near Goldsboro, N. C., last week, for the high crime and misdemeanor of rejoicing at Lincoln's election. The following is the

Attorney in this Court.

Barbaroux vs Waters, Jefferson; affidavit filed history of the "trial, sentence, and execuo petition for rehearing delivered, and man-late suspended until the fiftieth day of term. Daniel McGrath, an alien, took preparatory They were imprisoned in the warehouse where they remained all night under a guard of twenty men, a meeting in the meantime being called for next day—Sunday. At this meeting about two hundred persons attended—among them the most substantial and prudent citizens of Green, Arnold vs Doty et al, Garrard; petition for ehearing filed.

Baker vs Gooch et al, Madison; petition for rehearing filed.

McReynolds vs Botts, Lou. Ch'y; petition for modification filed. Wayne, and Lenoir. Here a court was appointed, and a jury selected, with the priv-lege of challenge. Witnesses were then oduced, examined, and cross-examined

deliberation, returned with the following That Allen Wilson and Roderick Waters receive each thirty-nine lashes on the bare back and have each one-half of their head haved, and that Bryant Waters have one half of his head shaved; and that they all three be conveyed to the Virginia line with or appellant and submitted.

Jarvis & Co. vs Robinson & Co., Hickman; motion to affirm as a delay case.

Hunter vs McCoy, Henry; motion for rule vs appellant to give security for cost. The whipping and shaving process they have already undergone, and are at the time of this writing (Monday evening), under a guard in Griswold's Hotel to proungallantly said, that a woman is the very reverse of her mirror—the one reflects teet them from the fury of our own peo-ple—who are eager to let Judge Lynch give them another trial, without talking, the other talks without

Commercial.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE COURIER, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, 1860. Another week has passed and still we have change to notice in the money market, and equence is that transactions in every ciated, with no prospect for any improve at for some time to come. This is generally closest period of the year with business n, and it is at this time that the pinch of winter business is felt, and the gen ral on among the business classes is, that if the paper maturing on the 1st and 4th of nary is promptly met that matters will then in to ease up a little. The banks are doing little in the way of discounting, and nonhe very best first class paper is noticed at The prospects, however, are more favorthan they have been for some time, and er this influence cotton has advanced in South, and consequently we hear of a small peing made to-day at 10¢, when this time week it was freely offered at 9@ without finding purchasers. There no change to notice in currency, and continue to quote Illinois at 10@15 P¢ disnt; Wisconsin, Iowa, and Virginia 5@10 P¢ scount; Missouri 5@7 B¢ discount; North ad South Carolina and Alabama 10@20 B¢ dis-The notes of the Kentucky, Ohio State nk, New York, New England, and Louisiana iks are taken at par. There is no change to in the market for Eastern exchange. The and has been small, owing to the scarcity oney. The bank rates are 1/2 @ 3/4 premiun they are drawing only in a small way for se having claims on them, and outsiders e to pay 1@11/4 premium. There is nothg doing in New Orleans exchange. Land arrants are in statu quo, with no demand. ers are willing to buy them at the follow cres, buying.

e general market has been more active ing the past week, though there has been hange in rates. The demand for flour has only small for home consumption, with s during the week at \$4@\$5 25 for superto extra family grades. The receipts of eat during the week have been large, but

millers and dealers have purchased all that arrived at 90¢@\$1 00 for red and white. The sales to-day were 8,000 bushels, the larger porion of which was sold at \$1. The demand for corn has been large, and the sales during the veek have reached some 15,000 bushels at 43@ 8¢ for new ear and shelled, without sacks. Po-day a sale of 3,000 sacks prime white new shelled corn at 55¢, sacks included. The marcet for oats has been dull, with but a small de mand, and the sales have been limited to a few mall lots for feeding at 30@33¢. There is thing doing in rye or barley. The receipts of rectified whisky have been large. The marine of 1/2¢ was established, the market, howrer, closing steady at 13%@13%¢.

The demand for sugar during the week has en small, and if any change is noticeable, it sa slight decline in prices, the market closing at 6@7¢ for fair to extra choice New Orleans. ceipts so far during the present week ave been small, amounting to only 1,030 ands. Molasses during the first part of the week was dull, and prices declined fully 2¢ on last week's quotations, but later news of an dvance in New Orleans caused a firm feeling n the market, and a fair amount was sold. The tations at the close were 26@29¢ for choice ew plantation. There has been a small de and for coffee, and during the present week decline of fully 1¢ has been established, the

Another protest by Fransis the Second, in the shape of a circular to his Ambassa dors at foreign courts, had been issued. It is dated Gaeta, November 12. The circular, while admitting that the King's army narket closing at 13@13%¢. The present week opened with a good feelcular, while admitting that the King's army was demoralized by pernicious doctrines, and that treason had penetrated even to the Court and Councils, contends that the King would have achieved a triumphant return to his Capital, had not "a perjured and disloyal sovereign interfered to prevent it." The King complains of the apathy of European sovereigns, but pays a compliment to the Emperor Napoleon, who showed a generous disposition, for ng in the provision market, and the demand for mess pork was good at \$15 50, the advance The sales to-day were about 500 bbls at \$15 50, but at the close of the market, most of the ackers were holding at \$16, though some lots night still be purchased at \$15 50, cash. There has been a fair order demand for bacon, and who showed a generous disposition, for which loyal and monarchial England reproached him bitterly. Till lately the king cherished a hope that the conference at Warsaw would have led to a European Congress, but the Powers think more of their private animosities than of the great prices remain the same as last week, with sales at 8¢ for shoulders, 10¢ for rib, and 12¢ for clear sides. The above are the quotations for old bacon. A lot of new is in the market, which is selling at 7%¢ for shoulders, 10¢ for their private animosities than of the great principle of order and the security of thrones. The tone of the dispatch does sides, and 11¢ for hams. In green meats nothing has been doing, and it is impossible for us to give the accurate quotations. There are Mr. Andrew Johnson's bid for ilk meats has been quiet, with nothing dong until to-day, when a lot of 8,000 bulk ams sold at 8¢. There has been nothing

his speech by the Black Republicans. If his object were to conciliate their favor, he has succeeded to perfection. Their delight knows no bounds. On the constant look-out for Southern allies, they are bursting with ecstasy over the distinguished acquisition from Tennessee. Mr. John W. Forney telegraphs half-a-column over his initials to the praise and glory of Mr. Johnson; and all the writers of the same school are singing the same tune. Provisions here, as well as elsewhere throughout the West, are much lower than they were ast year, when they should really be much nigher. The hog packing here will fall thort of last year over 50,000 head, while up to the resent time the receipts at Cincinnati are same school are singing the same tune.
Mr. Johnson has enjoyed fame before.
The Black Republicans are now laboring
zealously to give him notoriety. We do
not envy him praise from such a quarter.
We are at a loss to understand how a Senator, who, in days gone by has rendered 115,000 head less than the same time last year. When we remember that the number of hogs laughtered in the West this season will fall reatly short of that of last year, and that ere was a large supply of the old stock left ver, while this year the stock was exhausted efore the killing season commenced, we say hat prices should rule higher than they do if it was not for the financial crisis which has vept over the country. The prospect is that e demand will be as large as last year, and hat prices will be fully maintained. The market for hogs has been quiet, with one offering, and we have not heard of a sin-

gle transaction during the entire week. There States, the repugnance to Black Republican domination is rapidly acquiring form and substance; and whatever Mr. Johnson may choose to do, Tennessee will not be a party to the coercion of States, or to any interpretation of the Constitution which e some buyers in the market who are willing o pay \$5 25 net for heavy hogs. We undertand that a few small sales have been made out in Indiana at \$4 gross.

Financial Matters Abroad.

The New York Times says:

The export trade and money affairs of the past week present a very decided improvement, amounting on the former to \$1,500,000 in the values cleared, and a further advance of 10 \$\mathbb{R}\$ cent. on the prices current on the Corn Exchange, making at least 20 \$\mathbb{P}\$ cent. rise on the fortnight from the extreme depression, which adds about two million dollars to the value of the stocks of flour and grain now in store and on shipboard not yet cleared. The importance of this grain is much excelled by the bearing which the rise in prices here, and the continued good news from the English markets, have upon the reserved supplies in the West, which were almost immoveable during the extreme depression of the crisis, but ought now, to a considerable extent, come forward by rail, at least in the shape of flour. Present prices, too, will probably induce a large amount of wheat in the same way. A corresponding advance has taken place in cotton, on the spot, and about 50 \$\mathref{S}\$ cent. in the Southern ports, from which \$9,000 bales were sent to Europe ast week.

The decreased value of money on percentiles. The New York Times says: Return of a Runaway Wife-High Our readers will recollect that some months ago we announced that Mr. Joseph Bader and a Mrs. Miesner, of Triadelphia, had eloped together for parts unknown, the one leaving a doting husband, the other a fond wife, and a host of distressed friends in the village. Nothing was heard of the runaways until Wednesday, when much to the surprise of the Triadelphians, Mrs. Miesner returned, all tears and repenting to ask forgiveness of her outraged

The Merica 34,000 bases were stated as tweek.

The decreased value of money on mercantile gotiations, outside of bank, is equal to 2@3 cent. § annum, and the increased rate of example draw against domestic produce from 1 graph of the control of the provided in the provided and the increased rate of the provided in th The New Orleans Picaynne of the 22d

alliance, like all such wicked affairs, ended in a quarrel, and the wife, relying upon the old love of her husband, left Bader, and returned to her former home. Mr. Miesner, possesing more milk of human kindness than usually falls to the lot of his species, received his wife with open arms, and would, no doubt, have resumed his relations with her had it not been for the outside pressure. Mrs. Bader heard of Mrs. Miesner's return, and smarting under the says:

No particular change has transpired in any department. The improved tone in money affairs continues, and there is a partial disposition to operate in the outside market, but the circle of uames is very limited. We noticed several inquiries on the basis of 2@2½ % cent. % month, but as the banks are already entering into competition for the same class or signatures, there is not much chance of obtaining bargains. The effect of this will be to bring other good paper into repute, and thus create again a regular market for desirable investments. There is some demand for stocks, but holders are not tempted to sell at the present low offers. Cotton continues in active request at the advancing prices, and the feeling among factors is infinitely better than was the case a fortnight since. Miesner's return, and smarting under the outrage which had been inflicted upon her by Mrs. M. and the still absent Joseph, and

The St. Louis Democrat says:

The week opens with a continued improvement in money matters; bankers are in better spirits, the prospects seeming to them much brighter. Few dealers are buying exchange when offered, as they apprehend a decline at least to 6@7 P cent. will be had in a few days. Good institutions sold at 9 P cent. to-day on the East, for bankable funds, though some can still sell all they can make at 10 P cent. For cold & premium is the more general rate.—sight on New Orleans is difficult to obtain, and 0 P cent. is had for it where any sells. Gold is in some more demand to-day, dealers uying it on order at 8 P cent. premium. It is apposed that the banks will have to make purhases if they make statements on the 1s of annary, as some of them, at least, have shiped so much East that they will be so much out of line as to make a bad showing. The St. Louis Democrat says:

line as to make a bad showing.

Hog Items. The Cincinnati Gazette says: There were a few transactions in hogs, which dicated a firm market. About 850 head sold, veraging 220 to 240 lbs, at \$5 50@\$5 55. The averaging 220 to 240 bs, at \$5 50\\$5 55. The offerings were quite moderate, and all to be had at the figures quoted are taken. Packers, however, were not disposed to pay higher figures, though holders are trying to force the market up to a higher level. Buyers operate with consolerable caution, in anticipation of heavy arrivals after the holidays. The weather is very favorable for packing. In provisions there was but little done, but the market may be quoted firm at \$14 50\\$14 75 for mess pork, 5\\\\ \frac{1}{2}\\\ \frac{1}{2 The Price Current furnishes the following statement of the receipts for six days ending this evening, and for the season:

Total for the season. in 1859.... in 1858.... Baltimore Weekly Coffee Report. Since our last report there is no material hange to note in the market. The transactions of the past week comprise, in all, about 1,000 ags Rio, mostly at 124 @134 of for the better rades, with some small lots of medium quality at 12@124 of. There are no further receipts of the present stock, amounting to at 12@12%. There are no initial records to report. The present stock, amounting to SULPHATE MORPHINE—100 oz. Sulphate Morphine for sale by Sulphate Morphine for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO., Designed is restricted to the limited wants of the sulphane for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO., Discussed is restricted to the limited wants of the sulphane for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO., Discussed is restricted to the limited wants of the sulphane for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO., Discussed is restricted to the limited wants of the sulphane for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO., Discussed is restricted to the limited wants of the sulphane for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO., Discussed is restricted to the limited wants of the sulphane for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO., Discussed is restricted to the limited wants of the sulphane for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO., Discussed is restricted to the limited wants of the sulphane for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO., Discussed is restricted to the limited wants of the sulphane for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO., Discussed is restricted to the limited wants of the sulphane for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO., Discussed is restricted to the limited wants of the sulphane for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO., Discussed is restricted to the limited wants of the sulphane for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO., Discussed is restricted to the sulphane for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO., Discussed is restricted to the sulphane for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO., Discussed is restricted to the sulphane for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO., Discussed is restricted to the sulphane for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO., Discussed is restricted to the sulphane for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO., Discussed is restricted to the sulphane for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO., Discussed is restricted to the sulphane for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO., Discussed is restricted to the sulphane for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO., Discussed is restricted to the sulphane for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO., Discussed is restricted to the sale by R. A. ROBIN

Total for the week ...

and the apathy evinced by every slass of buyers, fordam od to prime Bis at 12% @ common to good fair 12@12%4.
WHITE & ELDER, Coffee Brokers.
DECEMBER 27, 1860.

Wm. Scott & Son's New York Confe Circular. WEEKLY STATEMENT. Stock of Rio and Santos coffee on the 11th 21,953 9,852

Sales of the week for consumption estimated at 3,389 Stock of all kinds, Dec. 18, '60, bags 28,416 bags and mats, 44,735 QUOTATIONS.

13 @... c4 mos 12½ @...... 16 @16½ c..... ava, mats and bags... REMARKS. Sales of Rio and Santos during the past week mount to 3,389 bags, in lots to the trade, a tock of Rio, Dec. 15, New Orleans .. 39,000 bag " 18, New York....28,416

> . .93,916 -New York Cattle Market,

REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, DE CEMBER 19, 1860. TOTAL RECEIPTS OF CATTLE DURING THE WEEK According to the reports from the severa narket places in the city, there have been re eived this week: Beeves. C's.

Total previous week.... Av. No. B wk. I't year... BEEF CATTLE. No. reported for this market at 44th st....3,657 The prices to-day are quoted as follows: First quality... Medium.....

The general average of the market at 8¢. Most of the sales range from 7@8¢. Total number of beeves received in this city this week. Total number of beeves received in this eck.

14,479

The market opened on Tuesday morning with about 3,500 head of bullocks in the yards at Forty-foarth street, some 500 of which were from the adjoining counties. It is many months since we have seen such an average good quality of beeves in market as we find this week.—There are a great many bullocks that will sell at 9\$\phi\$ and over, and many that will bring 10\$\phi\$ net a pound, besides a handsome supply of the class that makes Christmas show beef, which are sold at all rates, from 10\$\phi\$ to 12\frac{1}{2}\$\phi\$ net a pound. In opposition to these inst-class and prize-show bullocks, the stock of low priced ones is much less than it has been before in a long time, but prices are no better.

Weekly Review Louisville Market. Our quotations apply to wholesale prices unless the contrary is specified. A small advance is asked on these quotations for small

ALCOHOL-The market has been dull, and prices have declined, with sales at 28@374 for 6 to 98 \$ cent. proof. BAGGING AND ROPE-The market has een dull, and we have heard of no transacions. We quote bagging at 14@15¢ for hand o power loom. Rope at 8¢ for machine and 7@ BRAN, MEAL, &c-There is but a small de-

mand for feedstuffs, with sales from store at \$13@\$14 for bran, and \$20 for shipstuff. Sales neal at 52@53¢ COTTON AND COTTON YARNS-Cotton is mer, with a moderate demand at 9%@10%¢ for middling. Sales of cotton yarns at 8,9 and 10¢ \$\partial dozen for Nos. 700, 600 and 500. small lots to the country an advance of %¢

CHEESE-The market has been dull, but cices remain unchanged, with sales of 325 oxes at 9@9% for W. R., and 10¢ for Ham-

COAL-With fair receipts we note sales at 1/209/4¢ for Pittsburg in barges afloat and 2@12%¢ delivered in the city. FEATHERS-The market is dull, and prices emain unchanged, with sales at 38¢, for FLOUR AND GRAIN-The market is quiet,

and prices remain unchanged, with sales of 1873 obls flour at prices ranging from \$4 00@\$5 25 for fine to extra family grades. Sales of 9,500 bushels wheat at 90@\$1; 3,920 bushels new corn at 43@48¢ for ear and shelled; 1,090 bushels oats no buyers in the market, and packers are making no offers. During the week the market for GROCERIES—The market has been quiet, with a fair demand, and prices are the same as last week. The sales were 172 hogsheads of sugar at 6%@7%4; 125 bbls refined at 10%@ doing in lard, and it is hard to give the accurate quotations. It is held at 9¼ to 9¾¢ for Rio coffee at 13¼ @14¼¢, the larger portion of the sales being made at 13%¢. Small sales of

HIDES-The market is quiet, and prices are unchanged, with sales at 4¢ for green and 10@ HEMP-There is nothing doing in hemp, and

we quote nominal at \$115 for Missouri and \$130 HAY-The market has been quiet, with a small demand, and prices remain unchanged, with small sales from store at \$16@\$18 50. JEANS AND LINSEY-Sales at 28@38¢ and 30@40¢, according to quality; the latter price for best medium brands.

LEATHER-The market is very dull, and prices remain unchanged. We quote Oak Sole t 25@286 \$\text{9} pound; Hemlock 20@21\$; Harness 25¢; Bridle \$31@35 \$ dozen; Calf \$10@\$20 \$ LEAD AND SHOT-Lead is unchanged at former quotations. Sales shot at \$1 70 for paent and \$2 25 for buck. IRON AND NAILS-The market is quiet. and prices remain unchanged, with small

OILS-Sales of Linseed Oil at 58¢@59¢ .-Sales of lard oil at 90@95¢. We quote castor at \$1 10@\$1 20. POTATOES, &c .- The receipts have been

ight, and prices have advanced, with sales at \$1 65@\$2 00 for potatoes, and \$2 00@\$2 50 for PROVISIONS-The market is very quiet, and prices remain the same as last week, with sales of 1247 bbls mess pork at \$15 50; 50 casks

bacon at 8¢, 10¢, and 12¢ for shoulders, rib, and clear sides. No sales of green or bulk meats TOBACCO-The sales at the warehous Thursday amounted to 28 hhds viz: 3 at \$1 75 @\$2 85; 3 at \$3 15@\$3 70; 6 at \$4@\$4 65; 4 at \$5@\$5 80; 3 3 at \$6 40@6 85; 7 at \$7@7 60

hhds: 3 at \$2@\$2 90; 10 at \$3 10@\$3 60; 3 at \$4 @\$4 75; 3 at \$5 30@\$5 50; 2 at \$6@\$6 75; 2 at \$7 00@\$7 70; and 2 at \$8 00@\$8 50. Sales Saturday amounted to 16 hhds, viz: 3 at \$2 00 @2 90; 7 at \$3 00@\$3 95; 6 at \$4@\$4 70; 6 at \$5 @\$5 95; 1 at \$6 50; and 1 at \$7 15. There were no sales at the warehouses on Monday. Tuesay being Christmas there were no sales made. The sales at the warehouses to-day amounted to 30 hhds, viz: 6 at \$1 60@\$2 85; 10 at \$3 00@ \$3 65; 7 at \$4@\$4 75; 4 at \$5@\$5 95; 3 at \$6@ \$6 05: and 1 at \$7 40. WHISKY-The receipts have been large, and

prices declined, the market closing at 13%@ 13%¢. The sales were 2,186 bbls. WOOL-We quote small sales of greas t 19%@20¢; pulled at 28@31¢, and washed at 2@33¢. Sante Fe at 12@13¢.

FREIGHTS - To Pittsburg and Wheeling ominal at 18@221/4, with shipments at 20¢ .are firmly maintained at the schedule rates es tablished by the Captains' Association. The ollowing are the quotations:-Pound freight at 30¢@35¢; pork, per bbl, 75@85¢; whisky \$1 00@\$1 10 per bbl; flour 50@60¢; potatoes an onions, 55¢@65¢ per bbl; lard, per tierce, 90¢ @\$1: bacon, in hinds, 30¢ \$2 100 fbs for through and 35¢ for way lots; mules, per head, \$7, and horses \$8; sheep 90¢.

Louisville Cattle Market. WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 26 The receipts, sales and transactions in liv tock at the Bourbon House the past week hav nly been tolerably good, and prices have only peen moderate, yet all sold to date. The marke s still embarrassed, and but little speculation has been manifested on the part of our bes traders for the want of confidence and means and we do not expect any change until we pass the first of January. CATTLE-The receipts equal to the demand. All sold at prices ranging \$2@\$2 50 for com-

mon, and good to extra \$3@\$3 50 \$9 100 lbs SHEEP-The receipts light and prices low All sold at from \$2@\$3 25 \$ head, and heavy at \$4@\$5 \$ 100 fbs gross. HOGS-The arrivals are large, and price quicker, and a disposition to buy all on the narket, and a good many sold to South Caro lina, Georgia, and Tennessee traders. Prices range from \$4 25@\$5 \$\mathref{P}\$ 100 lbs gross. Total number of live stock on market the past week: Cattle, 217; Sheep and Labms, 318;

DOWNING & ZOLLMAN. Louisville Family Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 26. During the past week the family market has 263,363 75¢@\$2 25 apiece, the outside quotation 372,876 being the price paid for extra fine ones 372,876 being the price paid for extra nne ones. 336,943 We quote choice Table Butter at 25@35¢ Dressed Hogs 7@9¢ 智 b. Petatoes are plenty, and selling at 85¢ \$\text{\$\pi\$ bushel or \$2@2 25 \$\text{\$\pi\$} bbl Chickens are selling at 20@30¢ apiece or \$2 25 @\$2 50 \$2 dozen. Eggs are selling at 25@30¢

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The store No. 77 Fulton street, was burned last night. It was occupied by John Whitfield, plumber, Hafferty & McCue, cork cutters, and H. W. King, leather belting. Loss, \$20,000

Bu Telegraph.

Convention at such time and place as may e agreed upon, for the purpose of form-ng a permanent Government by these

nunication: CHARLESTON, Dec. 24, 1860.

To the President and Delegates of the Independent State of South Carolina:

arolina in its Territory, was lost.

Mr. Fenley offered a resolution that opies of the Ordinance of Secession, adopt

ed by the Convention, with a declaration of the immediate causes which have induced and justified the secession of South Carolina from the Federal Union, and the address of the people of South Carolina in Convention assembled, to the slaveholding

States of the United States, be transmitted to the Governors of the slaveholdin States for the information of their respe

Conventions by the people have been called in any of the slaveholding States.

Mr. Wardlaw thought it had better go along with the report of the Committee to whom was referred the communication of the Levislature of Geografie

Several motions were made to amend.

Mr. Dargan said according to theory
South Carolina had been one of the Republic of the United States, and the Constitution was a compact between independent sovereign States. South Carolina has
thought upper to according

thought proper to exercise her sovereign right to withdraw from this Federal league compact. There is propriety that this State should notify her late confeder ates, whether non-slaveholding or slave holding, that she has withdrawn from the

pact to the Governors. If all States should r

ceive an ordinance and the cause justify the secession, on calling the question inserting the words non-slaveholding

fore slaveholding, Mr. Dargan said the copies of the ordinance and of the cause justifying the secession of South Carolin

Major Gregg said it was entirely prope

CHARLESTON, Dec. 26.—The Convention reassembled at 11 o'clock this morning.— A prayer was offered asking the protection of God over a Southern Confederacy. Mr. Spain offered a resolution that the

Governor be requested to communicate the Convention, in secret session, any in

ormation he possesses in reference to the

and Castle Pinckny; the number of guns in each, the number of workmen and kind

of labor employed; the number of soldiers in each, and what additions have been made, if any, since the 20th inst.; also,

o, to what extent; also, what police of ther regulations have been made, if any reference to the defences of the harbo

Charleston, the coast and the Stat

Laid on the table for consideration in se-

all the citizens of the United States who are domiciled within this State on the adoption of the ordinance of seces-

ion, on December 20th, 1860, be, and the ame are hereby, declared citizens of South Carolina, and entitled to all the privileges

nd subject to all the liabilities incident

Mr. Brown said that there was a large

number of meritorious citizens in the State who are citizens by adoption, and that there was a well-founded apprehension in their

minds as to the extent of their allegiance. There were two methods by which individuals could become citizens of South Carolina; by birth and by adoption; birth gives unqualified citizenship in the State and a relative citizenship in the United States; by naturalization persons were made citizens

naturalization persons were made citizens, and by virtue of being such were made citizens of South Carolina. In 1832, the

onstitution of South Carolina was amen

led, and foreigners were required to take an additional oath of State. One of true allegiance to South Carolina, or so long as

allegiance to South Carolina, or so long as they remained citizens thereof, and sometimes by another method, that of a test oath. Mr. Brown said also, that a period must be adopted for the subject. I don't mean nor contemplate making involuntary citizens who may be accidentally domiciled at the time of the adoption of the ordinance of secession.

Mr. Kenyard moved that when the Convention adjourn it be until the 18th prox.

Mr. Kenyard moved that when the Convention adjourn it be until the 18th prox., or until such time as the President shall order it to assemble. Laid on the table, Mr. Rhett offered an ordinance, providing for the holding of a convention of the slaveholding States of the United States for the purpose of framing a Constitution, and forming a Southern confederacy, and

noved to lay it on the table without read

was authority for receiving a paper in a public deliberative assembly without having at least one reading of it.

Mr. Rhett then read the ordinance himself. It provides as follows:

elf. It provides as follows: First. That the Conventions of the se-edling slaveholding States of the United tates unite with South Carolina and hold

urpose of forming a Southern Confed

Second. That the said seceding States

ppoint, by their respective commissions or Legislatures, as many delegates as

y have Representatives in the present negress of the United States; and that on a adoption of the Constitution of the athern Confederacy, the vote shall be

aken by States.
Third. That whenever the terms of the

Convention shall be agreed upon by the said Convention, the same shall be sub-

itted at as early a day as practicable to e Convention and Legislature of each atte respectively, so as to enable them to tify or reject the said Constitution.

Fourth. That in the opinion of South arolina, the Constitution of the United tates will form a suitable basis for the

onfederacy of the Southern States with-

Fifth. That the South Carolina Convention appoint, by ballot, eight delegates to represent South Carolina in the Conven-tion for the formation of a Southern Con-

From New York.

the injunction should not be continued

Fire.

New York, Dec. 26.-In the U. S. Dis-

Mr. Meminger doubted whether there

Mr. Brown offered a resolution that

f the Legislature of Georg

From Washington. WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The War I anth Carolina Convention. CHARLESTON, Dec. - the Chair.—et at noon. Mr. Jamison in rom the officer in charge of the Allegheny usenal. The order for the removal of the ""s was recently issued and directed then Island and Galveston by the Prayer was one of the Committee on Selations with the Slaveholding States of North America reported the following resolutions.

Resolved, That the Convention appoint

The things of the cannot be cannot b commissioners to proceed to each slave-tolding State that may assemble in con-vention, feat the purpose of laying before them the Ordinance of Secession, and the cetfully to invite their co-operation in ming a Southern Confederacy. Resolved, That our Commissioner be are prized to take the Federal Constitution reference whatever to political occurrences.
Capt. Ingraham, of South Carolina, in
command of the sloop of war Richmond,
attached to the Meditegrapean squadron, as the basis for a Provisional Government for such States as shall have withdrawn from connection with the United States of has asked and optained leave to return North America.

Resolved, That said Commissioners be authorized to invite said States to meet in From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 26.—The co-opera-ion meeting to ratify the nominations of elegates, was well attended. Speeches we'e made by Soule and others.
The steamer Tennessee has arrived from Vera Cruz. She brings \$1,000 in specie.
Gen. Goicouria and Minister McLane The President read the following comme passengers.
Gen. Miramon surprised the Liberals at Toluca and captured 1,200 men and twelve cannons. Gens. Domilado, Bernezabel, Trenis and others were taken prisoners. pendent State of South Carotma:
Gentlemen: I have just beeft informed that you did me the honor, by resolution, to invite me to a seat on the floor of the Convention. I am wanting in hanguage, gentlemen, to express fit feelings which this very unexpected courtesy at your hands has given rise to. In the course of my life, now nearly half a century—a life not entirely devoid of incidents calculated to inspire a landable, manly pride—I have From Boston.

Boston, Dec. 26.—Three hundred men were vasterday sent from the Charlestown Navy Yard, by special train, to join the ship-of-wer Macedonian at Portsmouth.

TELEGRAPH MARKETS. CINCINNATI, December 26-M.

my life, now nearly half a century—a free not entirely devoid of incidents calculated to inspire a laudable, manly pride—I have never been honored with a seat with those smarting under wrongs inflicted by the leaders of a perverted Government, and who have with unanimity unparalleled broken the link with a faithless Confederacy. You are engaged in a high and laudable aim; aye, the high and holy purpose of devising a Government which shall offer the greatest liberty consistent with the rights, liberties, and happiness of the governed. In every particular your ordinance is in good taste, to the point, and covers the whole ground. Permit me to assure you, gentlemps, that the gallant little State of Florida will follow your lead. On motion of her Convention, Florida will, as certain as anything in the future can, wheel into line with the gallant old Palmetto. We are indentified with the same interests, and there is a deep determination not to submit to Black Republican rule. Your common, destiny NEW YORR, December 26-M. New York, December 26—M.

Receipts flour 5.177 bbls—market is a trifle better with a moderate demand, with sales of 11.000 bbls at \$5 00@5 10 for superfine State, \$5 25@5 35 for extra State, \$5 00@5 10 superfine Western, \$5 30@5 00 for common to medium extra Western, \$5 50@5 89 for inferior to good shipping brands extra round boop Ohio. Canadian flour is quiet and firmer; sales of 400 bbls at \$5 45@7 00. Rye flour steady at \$3 25@4 10. publican rule. Your common destiny must become that of others. I regret exceedingly that urgent official duty, which I cannot postpone, will deprive me of the pleasure of accepting your kind courtesy. With the tender of my sincere thanks for the honor conferred throm me. I am gen-25@4 10.

Receipts of wheat nominal; market a shade firmer, with fair export demand; sales 60,000 bushels at \$1 20 for northwestern club, \$1 23 @1 25½ for Milwankie Club, and amber Wisconsin; \$1 40 for white Genessee and Michigan. Rye quiet; sales at 70% 90¢.

Receipts of corn nominal, the works. the honor conferred upon me, I am, gen tlemen, your obedient servant,
M. S. PERRY.
Mr. Perrin offered a resolution for a ress from to-morrow to the 16th proximo at 70@80¢.
Receipts of corn nominal; the market is a shade firmer; sales of 31,000 bushels at 68@70¢ for mixed Western in store and affoat.
Oats—sales at 37@98 for Western, Canadian and State; market quiet. Mr. Magrath's resolution, instructing the Governor to make forthwith all preparations which may be needed to assert by orce the right and jurisdiction of South

> Flour 25¢ higher with sales of 3,000 bbls, closing at \$4 40@4 50 for superfine, and \$4 60@4 90 for extra. The advance is chiefly in super-NEW YORK, December 26-P. M. Flour a shade firmer with moderate and limiteed export inquiry; sales of 11,300 bbls at \$5 00@5 10 for superfine State, \$5 25@5 35 for extra do, \$5 00@5 10 for superfine Western. \$5 30@5 60 for common to medium extra Western, and \$5 50@5 60 for shipping brands extra round-hoop Ohio. Wheat quiet and market a trifle better with moderate export demand. NEW ORLEANS, December 26-P. M. Sales of cotton to day 18,000 bales, and has dvanced 14; sales at 11/0,11/1. Sugar steady t 4@5. Molasses 22/0,23. Flour \$5 121/2; corn 2/0,70\(\phi\). Freights on cotton to Liverpool \(\phi\).

CINCINNATI, December 26-P. M.

New York Cattle Market. NEW YORK, December 26-P. M. Beef in good demand and improved prices; notations—inferior @6½, first quality 9¼@9½; receipts 2,700.
Sheep and lambs active at full prices; receipts acarly 9,000 head.
Swine in good demand at former prices; receipts 1,250.

Marriages.

In Fairfield, Ky., by the Rev. Mr. Elliott, WM. ATTINGA, of Owensboro, Ky, to Miss Fanni At the residence of the bride's father, on the 24th nst., by the Rev. Mr. Lasley, M. L. O'MARA to Miss MARY A. SHADE, all of Louisville.

Deaths.

justifying the secession of South Carolina should be sent to the Governors of slaveholding States only. He asked why not insert England and France, and all sovereign powers that were in league with non-slaveholding States, and there is nothing inconsistent with the dignity of South Carolina in so doing. It is a duty she owes to her late confederates to announce her withdrawal from the league, and to inform them of the causes which compelled us to do so. orm them of the causes which competed us to do so.

Mr. Middleton proposed that the Convention conform to the practice the time, and not communicate with non-slaveholding or slaveholding States on the subject, and take the resolution as originally offered. that notice should be given to our late con-federates of our withdrawal from the Con-

Useful as well as Ornamental! Christmas & New Year's Presents

WM. KENDRICK'S, No. 225 Third street, between Main and Market.

My stock of

WATCHES,

JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-PLATED
WAKE,
ent, and offered on as good terms as such quality of goods can be procured in the city. Many style quite new. Call and examine. VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE! FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES OF LAND

to Owensboro. Terms made known to applicant or on day of sale. If said land is not sold befor the lst of January, the premises will be for rent. JAMES WHITE, Administrator, with the Will annexed, Henderson, Ky., Nov. 22, 1860. NOTICE.

ON the 21st day of September, 1860, a neg boy calling himself BILL, was committed the Jefferson County Jail as a runaway slave. He is about 18 years of age, black, and yer thinks five for six and a half inches hid

He was taken up in the State of Indiana. W. K. THOMAS. Jailor Jefferson county, Kentucky. NOTICE. On the 4th day of August, 1860, a Negr Man calling himself BILL, was committe to the Jefferson county jail as a runawa slave. He is about 27 years of age, dark mu latto or light brown skin, 5 feet 7% inches high weighing 166 pounds; an upper front tooth gone both arms full of fire burns; says he is a blacksmit by trade, broad face and high forehead; has in lea quires. WM. K. THOMAS, au9 d3&wtf Jailer of Jefferson County, Ky,

NOTICE.

NOTICE!

WM. K. THOMAS, aul d3&wtf Vailer of Jefferson county. Ky. EANS—200 pieces 4-4 blue mixed all-wool filling Jeans;

CANTON FLANNEL AND LINING-3 cases Canton Flannel, assorted:

3 do Printed Cloak Liming;

On hand and for sale cheep for cach by

MMES LOW & CO.,

208 and 210 west side Sixth street,
between Main and Market. dl3 d&w

CALOMEL—200 ms American and English Calomel, for sale by

R. A. ROBINSON & CO.,

n6 d&w

R. A. ROBINSON & CO., Special Actices.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS! vill find at RAYMOND & TYLER'S, No 74 Four reet, a very desirable assortment of Cologo ottles (new patterns), single and in sets; Toil oaps, Colognes, Pomades, Cosmetics, Handke hief Perfumery, Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushe Nail Brushes, Combs in great variety, Portn ork Boxes, and Work Bags, Tooth Powders, Too tc. usa LINIMENT!

MEXICAN MUSICAL TO A color field and poor, bond and no cod o cod o rades and conditions of life, the same management ise is awarded this wonderful article. Sores ar made useful, and untoin massassaged by this remark able medicine. For Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Rheu matism, Swellings, Bites. Strained Horses, &c., it has he equal awong Liniments, Ointments, oi Salves. It is the Housekeeper's and Farmer's friend. Weeks of illness and has of time are save riend. Weeks of illness and loss of time are savery an early application of Mustang Limit. It hould always be on hand. Be careful of whom buy, and have it warranted as genuine. Al ending will hereafter bear the signature of G. W VESTEROOS, Chemis, and D. S. Barnes, Proprie or, with the words ""frade" "Mark" in two Medal ns of the Federal Currency. Sold at 25 cents, nts, and \$1 per Bottle, by all respectable dealers oughout the wor d15 w2m D. S. BAKNES & CO., New York.

Dark, Glossy, and Luxuriant Hair! HOW ? By using the Helmstreet's *Inimitable* Restoration't use anything else on your head.

Price 50c and \$1 per bottle. Sold everywher WM. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N.Y. PEORIA, ILLS., Dec. 26.—A passenger train on the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad ran off the track four miles out of this city this morning. E. S. Miller, of New York was fatally injured. No others were seri "You Look in Vain !" Settled For Ever! POISON IN HAIR DYES!

> DECLARED HARMLESS! PROF. ROB'T CHILTON, OF NEW YORK, The first analytic in Amerida. Effect of the Dye Manufactured No. 6 Astor House, New York. So. rywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. d7 d&wlm

Cristadoro's Hair Dyc

CLARKE'S LIVER PILLS! The best Liver Remedy before the people. For ale by all druggists.

N. U. WALKER Proprieto
Pittsburg Pittsburg, Pa,

THE GREAT REMEDY, GENESSEE LINIMENT! nowledged the greatest Pain Destroyer know For sale by all druggists.

N. U. WALKER, Proprietor ap18 d&wtf Pittsburg, Pa. PALMER'S VEGETABLE COSMETIC LO-TION
Removes Pimples and all other blemishes fro

e face and other parts of the person. It cures Chilblains by one thorough application.
It cures every variety of inflamed, itching or irtating Diseases of the Skin.
It cures Warts without fail. See directions, It cures the most desperate cases of Tetter. Ex ine the large amount of evidence to substantia REJUVENATING ELIXIR! t has restored to society thousands that have le ars in seclusion on account of same unsightle uption of the face. It cures Sores about the nose and mouth by a few

THIS is altogether a new medicine, the result modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdo being an entirely new and abstract method of currespective of all the old and worn out systematics. plications. It cures the Barber's Itch without fail. It cures the Barber's Itch without fail.

Itcures Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Old Sores, &c., in any cases operating like magic, one application ten accomplishing more than has been effected the application for years of the the application for years of the best known It is the great Skin Purifier of the age. Then waste no more money on worthless articles, but pro-cure at once one king of them all. Prepared only SOLON PALMER,

36 West Fourth street. Cincinnati, O. Forsals in Lous, ille by RAYMOND & TYLER, and by Druggists generally. WHAT IS IT!-The whole world repries in use ons KATHAIRON most excellent ar-THEHAIR OR THE HAIR. Then, again, com it? Answer, "LYON'S KATHAIRON for the Hair: Everybody uses it. Everybody likes it Fry it and prove its excellence. Sold by all deal

Emaciation,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization of the
Organs of Generation
Palpitation of the Heart,
and, in fact, all the concomitants of a nervous and
debilitated state of the system. PURIFY YOUR BLOOD. RANDRETH'S PILLS WARRANTED TO CURE FEVER AND AGUE. The effect of purging with BRANDRETH'S PILLS restore the health, no matter from what caus may be suffering. They take out all impurities om the system; and they have the same power of ulsion over miasm, poisonous vapor of decaye des, or indeed any poisonous exhalation isoned, it is impure, and impure blood results in

BRANDRETH'S PILLS. NO MINERALS! Wight thinks it well to stake his professional acter on the fact, that no minerals whatever the least component parts of the ingredients is REJUVENATING ELIXIR—well knowing rein has been establed on the community by and mercury nerally, to the debilitated, Dr. Wright would know the cause may have heen-forsake at once ever has led you to depart from Hygienic prins-take his re all kinds of fevers, all asthma, catarris, cos ss and painful affections of every kind. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by J. B. WILDER & .. Main street, and RAYMOND & TYLER, Fourth rect, Louisville, Ky., and by all respectable dealers in medicines.

DR. HENRY ANDRUS,

Removal.

DR. HALL HAS REMOVED TO NO. 116 JEFFERSON ST. BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND DR. HALL'S LOUISVILLE

MEDICAL INFIRMAR Conducted on the Plan of the Hospita Des Veneriens, Paris,

Where those afflicted with form of Private Disease can

YOUNG MEN afflicted with Seminal-Weaknes rom any cause, should consult Dr. H., as he nev alls to cure. His remedies are safe, pleasant, an DR. HALL'S AMERICAN PERIODICAL PILLS-

ent to any address.

10. 116 Jefferson street, between Fir
Office open from 7. A. M. to 9 P. M.
L. HALL, M. D. GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, FOR THE CURE OF ALL

PRIVATE DISEASES. A MEDICAL REPORT, NEW EDITION FOR 1861, Con ining Thirty Fine Plates and Engra of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual Organs in a state of

ment sent under seal to any address. Our transactions will be strictly confidential, and our large experience in this "speciality" enables us to guarattee a cure in every case undertaken.

FEMALES desiring a certain remedy for irregularity and suppression of the menses, as well as safe "preventive" of pregnancy, will find Dr. Dr. WEE'S FEMALE REGULATOR PILLS the onlines" without injury to health. Price \$1, and make sent by mall.

All letters for Books or Medicines should be drected to DR. GALEN'S DISPENSARY.

Louisville, Ky.

OFFICE.—No. 314 FIFTH STREET, between Meket and Jefferson, west side, next door to Hick

JEANSAND CASSIMERES—
3 cases Pekin Mills Cassimere, assorted;
5 try mixed Tweed;
5 bale All-twool
2 cases Glengary gray Jeans;
5 do Victory brown do;
3 do Elimprove do;
3 do Elimprove do;

6 do Victory brown do;
3 do Elmgrove do;
3 do Plow, Loom and Anvil Cassimere;
2 to heavy double and twist do;
On hand and for sale cheap for cash by
JAMES LOW & CO...
208 and 210 west side Sixth street,
di3 d&w between Main and Market.

Sold in Louisville by RAYMOND & TYLER, WILSON, PETER & CO.
And by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists eye Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union. ON A NEW METHOD TERS& FOR MANUFACTURERS WE ARE MANUFACTURING, and offer to the

"BELLE DE NUIT"-Varia-tions-J. Ascher, 50c.

SOUVENIRS OF KENTUCKY-Fantasie-Wm. MELODIE LUISSE" - Fantasie-Wallace. 25 "FAIRY BELLE"-Song-S. C. Foster. 25c. TRIPP & CRAGG, 321 (109) Fourth street.

SOUTHERN BANK NOTES, VIZ: the SOUTH CAROLINA,

Miscellaneous.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES. - There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them intopur own; thus zed in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalie will become Of Original Color, And a Clean Scalp, as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to NO MATTER AT WHAT AGE OF LIFE IT IS USED.

'ardly Realized.

Bi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand Istepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can "ou hease me of an 'eadache?" Does it hache 'ard," gays 'e. "Hexceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand pon me 'onor it cured nie so quick that I 'ardly eahaed I'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape at-tention, till too late to be remedied; and its indica-tions should never be neglected. Headaches may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceed ngly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheu-matism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach consti-tuting sick headache, of hepatic disease contituting bilious headache, of yorms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches: Anamia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion Head headache, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state headache, sometimes coming on suddenly in state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; unde this class may also be named Neuralgia.

For the treatment of either class of Headacheth.

Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe rem edy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases o which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue, no, a bottle of Prepared Pills—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be afther knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants ome more of that same as relaived her before.

Druggist.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic

Constipation or Cositiveness, No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prev-

A Real Blessing.

Physician.-Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that head Mrs. Jones. - Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you ent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them hand Physician.—You can get them at any Druggist's.
Call for Cephalic Pills, I find they never fail, and I commend them in all cases of Headache. Mrs. Jones. - I shall send for a box directly, and

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED .- Mr. Spald ing has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars worth of broken furniture thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dol-lars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable inven-tion. Having made his Glue a household word ,he

OVER EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of the mind and body, incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by his disorder can always obtain speedy relief from ese distressing attacks by using one of the Cepha-

tion of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten

CHARLE CURE CURE NervousHeadache

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained. They seldom fail in removing the Nauseau and They act gently upon the bowels,-removing Cos For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and re-

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long inestigation and carefully conducted experiments, aying been in use many years, during which time hey have prevented and relieved a vast amount f pain and suffering from Headache, whether riginating in the nervous system or from a denged state of the stomach. and may be taken at all times with perfect safety

without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medl-A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of

PRICE 25 CENTS. All orders should be addressed to HENRY C. SPALDING.

WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

pl6 d& wtf is GARVIN, BELL & CO. 48 Cedar street, New York. ni7 dawly

Medicinal. YOU LOOK IN VAIN FOR AGREY HAIR

Luxuriant Glossy Hair

THE POLLOWING TESTIMONY IS CONVINCING

Messrs. Strukkir & BUTLER, Savannah, Ga.

Gents:—I received had backers of Heimstreet's Inmittable Hair Restorative, and after wing on bottle, can safely say it is the best article of the kind I know of—it will do all it claims to do in restorant

know of twill do an the Ha to its original color, Respectfully, JONAS F. BEESLEY,

OFFICE HOME MUTUAL FIRE AND
MARINE INSURANCE Co.
St. Louis, October 29, 1959.

SAVANBAH, Ga., May, 1860.

Yours respectfully, JAMES STEWART, Of the firm of Stewart & Butler,

-price 50 cents, and \$1 a bottle W. E. HAGAN & CO.,

DE. WEIGHT'S

CELEBRATED

ral Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility,

AS A STIMULANT

AS A FEMALE MEDICINE,

ROJUVENATING ELIXER.

Dr. MERWIN'S

FEVER & AGUE PILLS.

For the permanent cure of Fever and Ague Chills, Fever Congestive Chills, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, and all periodical disease that have their origin in the mias-

matic effluvia arising from decayed vegetation.

HESE "PILLS' never fail to cure all of the above

ERWIN'S "Fever and Ague Pills" DIFFER OTHER Chill Medicines in the following

They are recommended only for one class of

They are agreeable and convenient to take.

They contain no poisenous minerals, being

vegetable.
They do not impair the organic functions of mach or any part of the system.
They require no other medicine to prepare the for their reception, or afterwards to allay ir-

hey are not a Northern "catch-penny hum

n institutions.

MEMBER when you purchase these Pills that
NOT contributing means for Yankee EmiIf Societies," or Sharp's rifles and bowieor "Bleeding Kansas," as you many times
te in buying Northern articles.
thall to distinctly understand that this is a
N MEDICINE, prepared from the simple plants

MEDICINE, prepared from the simple plants in our Woodlands, on our River-banks, id Lakes.

d 3 cent postage stamps, encloses, or to almost any Dealer in Mediaern States, will insure a bottle of

Sole Proprietors,

PRICE, \$1 PER BOTTLE.

POTTER & MERWIN,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Proprietors, Troy, N. Y

USE NOTHING ELSE.

Sold in Louisville by RAYMOND & TYLER, WILSON, PETER & CO.

- 44

On the Head of a Person Who Uses HEIMSTREET'S INIMI TABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE. You will find, however, on the heads of those who

the manor born. Messrs, Stewart & Butler, March 23, 1860.

HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature Rejoice! ye with gray hairs and bald heads, for the nimitable will restore the former to its original eastly, and cover the latter with a luxuriant growth.

Troy Budget. If you wish to have the real color, instead of the uil, rough look which hair-dye imparts, use Heimreet's Hestorative, which invigorates the roots of he hair and makes it young again, no matter how nuch it may be faded.—Boston Traveller.

BEFORE TAKING THE ELIXIR.

AFTER TAKING THE ELIXIR. the quarther and give me the Pills and don't be all

edentary habits; it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangereous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles, and others of like nature, while along train of frightul diseases such as Malignant Fevers, Abcesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy, and Insan ty, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an in-dependent existence unless the cause is eradicated Imbecility,
Determination of Blood to the Head
Confused Ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability
stlessness and Sleen, ssness at Night,
Absence of Muscular Endetency,
Loss of Appetite,
Dyspepsia,
Low Suritz, in an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Dills on the first ap-pearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease and de

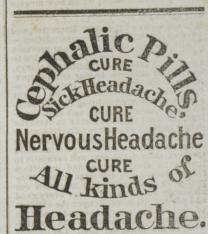
now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

Sold in Louisville by RAYMOND & TYLER, and Druggists everywhere. s20 d3taw&weowly REGREAT SOUTHERA WESTERN REMEDY. lie Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach, which always accompanies and aggravates the

> FACT WORTH KNOWING. - Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Billious Headache, Nerveus Readache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection. n from Small Pox-the Cephalic Pill, for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the preven-

DID vou ever have a Sick Headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered prow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food, How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversa-tion, or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the sufferring which you you should always have a box on hand, to use as



[From the Charleston Mercury.] Gentlemen of the Senate and
House of Representative You have called me to preside as Chief Magistrate of South Carolina at a critical functure in our public affairs. I deeply feel the responsibility of the position I am

For severty-three years this State has can cornected by a Federal compact with Sipices, under a bond of union, for great tional objects, common to all. In recent ars there has been a powerful party or anized upon principles of ambition and maticism, whose undisguised purpose is divert the Federal Government from external, and turn its power upon the inter-nel interests and domestic institutions of these States. They have thus combined a party exclusively in the Northern States, whose avowed objects not only endanger the peace, but the very existence of near one half of the States of this Confederator, and in the recent election for Presider, and Vice President of these States, they have car ried the election upon principles that make it no longer safe for his to rely upon the powers of the Federal Government or the guarantees of the Federal Consent of the the great overt act of the people in the orther. States at the ballot-box, in the correct states at the band-took, in the exerce of their sovereign power at the polys, from which there is no higher appeal recognized under our system of Government, in its ordinary and habitual operations. They thus propose to inaugurate a Chief Magistrate at the head of the army and navy, with vast powers, not to preside over the common interests and destinics of all the States alike, but upon issues of malignant hostility and uncompromising was to be waged upon the rights, the interests and the proper of half the States of this and the peace of half the States of this

tirely distinct and soparate races, and one has been held in subjugation to the other by peaceful inheritance from worthy and riotic ancestors, and all who know the races well know that it is the only form of Government that can preserve both, and administer the blessings of civilization with order and in harmony.
Anything tending to change or weaken
this Government and the subordination this Government and the substanding the between the races, not only endangers the peace, but the very existence of our security. We have for years warned the Northern people of the dangers they were producing by their wanton and lawless course. We have often appealed to our sister. of the South to act with us in con upon some firm but moderate system. hich se might be able, if possible to the Federal Constitution, and yet feel safe under the general compact of Union. But we could obtain no fair hearing from the North, nor could we see any concerted

Under all these circumstances, we nov bace no alternative len but to interpose our sovereign power as an independent State, to protect the rights and ancient privileges of the people of South Carelline. This State was one of the original par-ties to the Federal Compact of the Union. We agreed to it as a State under peculiar circumstances, when we were surrounded with great external pressure for purposes of national protection, and for the general vectors of all the States equally and alike; and when it ceases to do this it is no longer a perpottal Union. It would be an absurdity to suppose it was a perpetual Union for our run. The Constitution is a compact between co-States, and not with the Federal Government. On question yield and involving the peace and safety of vital, and involving the peace and safety of the parties to the compact, from the very nature of the instrument, each State must dge of the mode and measure of prote on necessary for her peace and the pre-ervation of her local and domestic lasti-tions. South Carolina will, therefore lecide for herself, and will, as she has a light to do, resume her original powers of overnment as an independent State, and, & such, will negotiate with other powers uch treaties, leagues, and covenants as

she may deem proper.

I think I am not assuming too much when I say that our interests will lead her to open her ports to the tonnage ard trade of all nations, reserving to herself the right to discriminate only against those who he has fire harbors, accessible to foreign commerce, and she is in the center of those extensive agricultural productions that enter so largely into the foreign trade and commerce of the world, and form the basis of those comforts, in food and clothing, so essential to the artisan and mechanic laborers in the higher latitudes, and which ufacturing capital in the North and in Europe. I therefore may safely say it in for the benefit of all who may be interested in commerce, in manufactures, in the cou There is one thing certain, and I think it due to the country to say in advance, that South Carolina is resolved to assert her separate independence, and, as she acceded separately to the compact of Union, so she will most assuredly second, seems so she will most assuredly secede, sepa ately and alone, be the consequences who they may; and I think it right to say, with no unkind feeling whatever, that on this point there can be no compromise, let it be of eved from where it may. The issues are of any counsel that looks to anything bu In the present emergency, the most deciand the present emergency, the most deci-ded measures are the safest and wiser. To our sister States who are identified with us in interest and feeling, we will cordially and kindly look for co-operation and for a future Union; but it must be after we have asserted and resumed our original and inalienable rights and pow-ers of sovereignty and independence. We can then form a government with them, laying a common interest with people can then form a government with them, having a common interest with people of homogeneous feelings, united together by all the ties that can bind States in one common destiny. From the position we may occupy towards the Northern States, as well as from our own internal structure of society, the Government may, from necessity, become strongly military in its organization. When we look back upon the inheritance, the common clories Confederacy, no language can express the feelings of the human heart, as we turn from the contemplation, and sternly look to the great future that opens before us. It is our sincere desire to separate from the State of the North in Separate from hem to develop their own civilizat according to their own sense of duty and of interest. But if, under the guidance of ambition and fanaticism, they decide otherwise, then be it so. We are prepared for any event, and, in humble reliance upon that Providence who presides over the destring of men and of nations, we will entire the control of men and of nations, we will entire the control of men and of nations. tiny of wen and of nations, we will en-deavor to do our duty faithfully, bravely, am now ready to take the oath of of-

South Carolina. Bishop Spalding's Circular. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Spalding, Catholic Bishop of this Diocese, thus responds to the Proclamation of President Buchanan, THE COUNTRY-TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY

OF THE DIOCESE. Venerable and beloved Brethren: The President of the United States having issued his Proclamation, recommending that riday, the fourth day of January next, be Bet apart as a day of fasting and humilia-tion throughout the land, in view of the grave political troubles which now menac our beloved country, we consider it to be our duty to invite you to enter cordially into the views of the Chief Executive, and to comply with his recommendation.—
While it is clearly not within our province
to discuss the causes which have led to
the present deplorable condition of things,
and which threaten to mar our prosperity as a patient way may be seen to ity as a nation, we may state, in ge eral, that our sins have no dou greatly contributed to bring this threatened chastisement upon us, and that, there fore, the most effectual means to avert the divine anger is to humble ourselves under the powerful hand of God, to acknowledge a the bitterness of our hearts our manifol transgressions in the past, and carnestly to havoke the divine mercy and protection for the future. In the days of our prosperity we have unhappily forgotten ou Heavenly Father, from whom every good and perfect side forces. forth our earnest prayers and supplication to God, that, forgiving our past ingratitud for numberless favors received, He ma

section of the country to the ways of jus-tice, moderation, forbearance and fraternal love; that he may extend forth His hand With this view, we make the following

1. That Friday, January 4, be observed as a fasting day throughout this diocese, in order to propitiate the divine justice, and invoke a blessing on our country.

2. That on that day the holy Sacrifice be offered up at a suitable hour, to be previ announced for each congregation, at after, or during the Mass, the Litany of the Saints be publicly sung or 8. That the Reverend Clergy, on that day and during the week following, add to the regular Collects, the one for peace-pro pace, contained in the Votive Mass for

Given at our residence in Louisville, on the Feast of St. Thomas, the Apostle, 1860. By order of the Right Rev. BISHOP. JOHN H. BEKKERS, See'y.

world cannot give, that our hearts being devoted to the keeping of Thy commandments, and the fear of enemies being removed, the times, through Thy protection, come tranquil, through our Lord | unanin

The Popular Vote-Nov. 6, 1860. THE VOTE OF THE NORTHERN STATES

States. | Lin- Breck Doug- las. Bell. sion Calif rnia 38.702 34,041 38.060 8.794 —
Conu... 43,792 16.493 17,874 3.387 1,676
Illinois 172.595 2.399 160.893 4.951
Indiana 139,013 12,395,115,698 5.339 —
Iowa 70.234 1.033 55.033 1,756 — R. Island 12,244 — 7,707 Vermont 33,888 1,859 8,748 Wisc'nsin 86,110 888 65,021

Total... 1,837,928 107,224 843,811 76,746 554,802 Total vote in Northern States 3,426,903

THE VOTE OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

- 48.831 13.646 27.868
- 28.732 6.987 20.094
- 3.816 7.944 1.069 3.868
- 8.155 221 4.731
- 52.131 11.612 43.060
1.364 53.443 65.740
- 22.681 7.825 20.204
- 8.985 49.811 5.958 41.755
- 40.797 2.283 25.040
17.028 31.317 58.801 58.372
- 48.539 2.701 44.990
- 35.000 - - 65.063 11.584 60.710
- 47.547 - 15.488 Texas.... Virginia, 1,929 74,335 16,222 74,584

Total.. 27,032 606,116 162.087 515,442 Total number of votes in Southern Whole number of vetes in the Union 4,710,543 Vote for Liwevia.
Vote against Lincoln—
Donglas received...
Breckinridge...
Bell . 1,364,960 ..1,287,493 .. 836,480 .. 742,229—2,866,208

Majority in the Union against Lincoln 1,001,248 The Commissioner from Mississippi, Hon. W. S. Featherston, Commissione from the State of Mississippi to Kentucky left Frankfort on yesterday, after having had a Mil conference with Governor Ma goffin. As some interest may be felt in the object of his mission, we subjoin the resolutions of the Mississippi Legislature under which he acted:

Resolved, by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That the Governor be requested to appoint as many Commissioners as in his judgment may be necessary to visit Commissioner shall be commissioned—whose duty it shall be to inform them that this Legislature has passed an act calling a Convention of the people of the State to consider the present threatening relations of the Northern and Southern Sections of of the Northern and Southern Sections of the Confederacy, aggravated by the recent election of a President upon principles of hostility to the States of the South, and to express the earnest hope of Mississippi that those States will co-operate with her in the adoption of efficient measures for their common defense and affety.

Resolved, That should any Southern State not have convened its Legislature, the Commissioner to such States shall appeal to the Governor thereof to call the Legislature together, in order that its co-opera

tion be immediately secured.

J. A. P. CAMPDELL,

Speaker of the House of Rep's.

JAMES DRANE,

President of the Secure Approved Nov. 30, 1860. JOHN J. PETTUS. We understand that Gov. Mageffin has not as yet determined to call an extra session of the Legislature, although the drift of events, without a change for the better, may very soon render such action on his part imperative. In other respects, his views embraced within the scope of Col. Featherton's mission are already understood as embodied in his late public letters. He stands upon the basis of adjust-

ed man, and one well qualified for the post the duties of which he has discharge agreeable manner. Although our neep here will cling to the Union as lung as the

maintain the honor and safety of the South. We can assure him further that Kentucky will not healtate long if the choice is forced upon her of going with the North in the Union or the South out of it. But we desire concert of action and deliberate proceedure on the part of all the Southern States, not only that there may be strength but justice in our cause. Views of the Mon, Daniel S. Dicks The Hon. D S. Dickinson made an able and truthful speech on the present crisis at the meeting of therehants and other national mela held in New York on Saturday. We make an extract or two, as follows: The free States must be brought up to

the consideration of a great public duty.
The South have not offended is. We cannot say that they have evel laid linger upon us. They have hist invaded our domain. They have not interfered with any interfects belonging to us as sovereign States. But they read in our newscattle. States. But they read in our newsp. that their slaves have been run off by an underground railroad, and they see it set down in derision that one more Southern individual has been robbed of his property

one more slave, instead of having been one more slave, instead of having been returned according to the compact of the Constitution, has been run of into the provinces of Ganada. They have determined to bear these things no longer; and it becomes Northern people to determine whether they will permit this state of things to go on, or whether they will make one last grand effort to see whether this sentiment can be corrected.

You cannot send forth a stream by any natural process that will rise higher than a

natural process that will rise higher than a fountain. The South know it. They have no faith in addresses and resolutions that have not their sources in the feelings of the masses of the people. It is useless to say there is no serious trouble. I believe that South Carolina will secede, so far as the movement of her convention can do it, on the 17th or 18th of this month, and events must transpire shortly effer which will swear undivided allegiance to must transpire shortly after which will bring all Cotton States in association with her, and eventually every State which is a slave State, and intends to continue as such, will go along together. This is as erratin as the laws of gravity, and he is a blind man and a mad man who cannot see it. man and a mad man who cannot see it. All recommending Friday, January 4th, as a day of fasting and prayer:

CIRCULAR OF THE BISHOP ON THE STATE OF in the Northern States; that the honest masses have been missled and have misun-derstood this irritating question, as I believe they have, and upon proper consideration will go back to their duty as members of this Confederacy, and will welcome

back our Southern brethern to the great family of political, social, and moral equals. [Appause.]
Our constitutional and federal laws, I repeat are well enough. Our obnoxious State laws should be repealed, and in their place a public sentiment should be set up and borne aloft, as the great law-giver o olden times set up the brazen scrpent, tha every one who had been bitten by aboli ism will look on it and be healed .-[Great applause.]

The following States will resume the power which they have delegated to the present federal government, and declare heir separation from, and independence it, before the 20th of January, 1861, with a view to the immediate formation of a new Southern Confederacy:

FLORIDA, ARKANSAS, MISSISSIPPI.

In less than sixty days these States co tions respectively, delegates to a general Convention which will proceed at once to erect the machinery of the new govern-ment. To this last Convention, men of clear heads, calm judgments, but promp in action and resolute in purpose, will b selected, and the work will soon be done selected, and the work will soon be defined. The old Constitution, with such amendaments as time, experience and existing affairs have shown to be necessary, will soon and referred back to accomplished prior to the installation of

In less than two years, the remaining slave States will join the Confederacy, for when the choice is presented to them of living under a Northern free negro despot-ism, where fanaticism and infidelity are the ruling Geniuses, or in a Southern feder tive league of sovereign communities, all united for common protection, but each governed by its own laws, they will readily accept the latter .- [Jackson Mississippian.

Out of 60,000 men, women, and chil-O God! from whom proceed holy de-tires, righteous counsels, and just works, give to Thy servants that Peace which the world cannot give that our beace which the

"FARE YOU WELL, LADIES."-At a ball ecently held in Clinton, S. C., the women nanimously resolved "that this is the last "My advice," said Dick, "is to run im country for the Pope. ball we will attend in these United States."

MOSES ORAN; THE BURGLAR'S NEST.

BY CEO. CLARENCE BLANCHARD. CHAPTER I. THE NEST OF THE TOMTIT. THE NEET OF THE TOMTIT.

Near the close of a cold day in October, a traveler dismounted from his jacked horse, and entered a little hottery, or tavern, situated in the then wildest region of Penneylvania. The stranger, who was a large, stout-looking man, heavily hearded, paused before the door that led into the barroom, and people inquisitively in; seeing a small group sitting around the table, he walked very lefsurely toward them, introducing himself in a frank, easy style,

were good haul, an' some of us wos for letting him go; but he kept such a hollerin' and threatening, that, arter parleying a
little, Bill Hedges gives him a knock of
the head vich silenced him; tell, after we
tossed him in the river, Bill ties a big rock
to his neck to prevent his coming up and
breeding a lot o' hasty questions; but the
welry next morning the spiteful corpse
comes ashore without the rock, and holding tight out a piece of Bill Hedges'
Jacket, vich wos the means of conwicting
him and sending him to the gallows."

Mr. Molecat's record of his personal experient's seemed to make but little impression on his listeners, for the main subject
under consideration was resumed, and a style,
"A good evening, gentlemen, to you all."
The company, who were earneatly engaged in conversing, hardly hoticed his entrance, but when he spoke, they instantly pan ed and greeted the new tomer with a look plainly expressive of surprise, curiosity, and anger. One of the party, who had a less sinister and surply face than the rest, gravely advanced toward him, eyeing him sharply, the said:
"You wish lodgings, my man?"
"Certainly 1 do, Mr. Beg (who at the mention of his own name visibly started); what else should I stop here for? There's my peny wants the same thing; attend to under consideration was resumed, and a lively debate sprung up, which was, how ever, not participated in by the Tomtit. That gentleman sat quietly listening to the various opinions, deigning no other comment than an occasional nod of his head. It was evident that the bur-glars was unanimously in favor of instant-ly destroying the traveler; though they essentially varied in their proposed plans

y peny wants the same thing; attend to m first, and in the meanwhile I will ake myself at house." make myself at hou.e."

So saying, the stranger, searcely heeding the general search which greeted him as he said this, coolly lit his cigar, and forthwith stretched himself in an easy posture in Tim Beg's favorite arm-chair, much to the astonishment of that gentleman, who slowly moved toward the door, winking slily to his companions as he did so. Silly to his companions as he did so.

The stranger commenced to smoke, eyeing the company with a neuchalance and familiarity that took them completely by surprise. wrotse.

"Vot yer doing here for?" growled a dark visaged, ugly-looking seoundrel, whose pox-marked face was half obscured by a dirty cap. He rose as he spoke, and drew out a sharp knife.

drew out a sharp knife.

"Oh, ho!" laughed the stranger, sending up a long spiral column of smoke, and regarding the other with a half sneer.
"Don't attempt to frighten me; ain't your name Dick Hatton?"

Scarcely had he asked the question, be fore the whole party sprang instantaneously to their feet, and confroited him with the rage of tigers—and a more preclous even of cut-throats could hardly have been found.

precious crew of cut-throats could hardly have been found.

"Kill him! kill him!" was the general cry. Pistols and bowie-knives were promiscuously drawn, and one could see they longed to lap the blood of the unfertunate man, as they crowded round their victim, Dick Hatton with an likely grin, interposed. "Stop, 190%, the fellow is safe. I vant to catachise "Im afore he's made mince-meat of. Come, now, who are ye?"

During all the tunult occasioned by his remark, the stranger had their his easy, half-recumbent postuloh, regardless of the menecity group, continuing to smoke with enseling group, continuing to smoke with e most astonishing coolness, and eyeing em all with a saucy smile that was abso-"Come, now, who are ye?" repeated Dick Hatton, tightening his grasp on his bowie knife.

The ruffians pressed nearer, a dozen knives were raised, but still the atranger manifested not the slightest symptom of alarm. Carclessly directing himself of his beard, he preceded in the same quiet way to displace a black curling wig. In one second more, the gang had burst into a wild halloo, which sent Tim Beg rushing back.

"Blow my eyes!" exclaimed he, letting his pipe fall from his mouth in his amazement. "Why, it's the Tomtit!"
"Nobody cise," replied that individual, who had not changed his position, but was puffing vigorously at his cigar. "You're bright people all of you, 'pon my word; now, Beg, see if you can trot back to the stable and put my horse in better quarters than you at first intended; and hearken, lad, tell that spoony of a wife of yours to fix up something hot, I'm blasted hungry. Now, then, what are you all gaping at me for?" added the Tomtit, surveying the group with a derisive smile. "Didn't know me, when I've cheated you so often? Nice fellows!"

The gang indeed looked very foolish at the unexpected denouement; their weapons were once more returned to their hiding places, and they stood staring at their ters. He stands upon the basis of adjustment contained in his fate communication to the Governors of the slaveholding States, which we believe is sustained by the evolution of innetenths of the people of Keniucky.

Col. Featherston is an ardent Southerner, but at the same time a cool clear-head.

Ther devil 'innel' would find it 'ard to tell ye,' observed Dick, sulkily. "Vy, Beg, as knows everybody, with von eye, getstaken in; but, Tomtit, vot's the news" "Never you trouble your head for that, it will come in good time," replied the Tohtitt, draining a glass of the content of the cont Everything just as I suspected, the police were on our track at Gamble's, but I fixed 'em." With this brief synopsis of news, the Tomtit leaned back in his chair, and continued to smoke in a thoughtful, meditating manner.
In about fifteen minutes, Mrs. Beg, a portly, red-haired lady, announced that supper was ready, and the gang adjourned to a small apartment in the rear part of the building, where a rude meal was served building, where are the principal fea-ture of the entertainment, which was quickly washed down with a liberal supply

Now, then," said the Tomtit, after he the components of a second glassful of punch, "now, then, boys, I'm ready to tell the news, In the first place, Erib has "What!" ejaculated the gang with one voice, "Crib nabbed" "Crib is cribbed, and that's the short and ong of it," observed the Tomtit, gloomic. "Once was the time the trade could be carried on, and none of us ran the least bit of a risk; even a 'Nest' wasn't necessary; but now the thing gets every day more dan-gerous, and the profits grow smaller."
"But what about Crib?" inquired several

of the gang anxiousiy.
"Crib," continued the Tomtit, "acted like a precious fool; I told him all the boys had left but him, but he was so blasted confident he kept lagging, and putting off till he got cribbed. He would just close his peepers, and walk into the pit without any one helping him in; confound him, he nearly dragged me with him."

The company now pressed around the Tomtit for more detailed information, from which it appeared that that unlucky indi-vidual had indulged in a spree and having boasted pretty freely of his achievements in the burglary line, was incontinently pounced upon by the Philadelphia police, who had long been on the lookout for him. who had long been on the lookout for him.
"He von't peach, I 'ope," observed Dick Hatton. "It vould be a werry bad blowup arter all the trouble of 'ousekeeping, not saying nothing about 'aving no private conweniences, and a place for to 'ide when ther vind blows 'igh.

"He aint going to peach," said Mr. Beg, authoritatively, "not he, I know him to be a bully man."

a bully man."
"So do I, so do I," exclaimed several voices at once.

"As to the matter of that," remarked Tomtit, "he'll keep things dark, and may be set them on the wrong scent—let him alone for that. But blast me," continued the gentleman, "that isn't the thing; we can't spare Crib; why the whole twelve of us are wanted for next week's job, and Crib was such a locksmith that his services were next to gold, but it is just our confounded luck." The Tomtit, with this brief reference to the valuable qualifications of Mr. Crib, proceeded to mix a third glass of whisky punch, and to swallow the same with a look of becoming sorrow and resignation.

"As he's gone," continued the Tomtit musingly, "I suppose it's best to try a different plan; I tell you what, boys, I have a great mind to postpone the visit to old Van Cleeker's for a fortnight at least, till I can get one of my in some year consected. can get one of us in some way connected with the house; I heard the other day that he old gentleman wanted a coachman, and

f I had somebody to personate one, why t would be a very rum thing to get him in there, and then, don't you see, there would be no need of a locksmith." "Vy don't you go, Tomtit, yer vould nake a rum coachee, yer vould?" suggestmake a rum coachee, yer vouid? suggested Dick, with a grin.

"Why, as to that, I suppose I might suit the old gentleman to a hair," returned the Tomtit complacently; "but I have something more important to manage; no, I'll tell you what, boys, I've a good mind to

ten you what, boys, I've a good mind to send one of you.

"Good," said several voices.

"I know, continued the Tomtit, "all about the house, as far as that goes, for I have visited every nook and corner myself, but still it would be very convenient to have somebody to let us in; Crib could have opened the back door easily, but seeing he's caged, we'll have to give up getting in that way."
"Hist" suddenly exclaimed Mr. Beg, describing with his finger a rapid movement in the direction of the window.— The burglars started and pricked up their ears as they distinctly heard the sound of ears as they distinctly heard the sound of an approaching vehicle; it was just wheeling up before the tavern, and Mr. Beg, who had been sent to reconnoitre, quickly returned to report to the anxious gang that it was only a traveler who had lost his way and wished to stay over night. "He's a jolly looking 'un and has a big carpet bag,' whispered Mr. Beg.

This intelligence caused a momentary excitement; the burglars started up, their fierce eyes sparkling with eager delight, but meeting the gaze of their chief, they sullenly resumed their seats.
"Is it a werry comfortable looking bag?"

"Is it a werry comfortable looking bag?" nquired Dick, rubbing his hands in expectation of plunder. "Very promising looking, I should say," replied Mr. Beg; "but what shall I do with

hurried conversation as to how they should dispose of their visitor; some were for dispatching him at once, others were for making away with him silently, but as a making away with him silently, but as a prolonged discussion seemed likely to arise, Mr. Beg was commissioned to see to the personal comfort of the gentleman, and provide him with a supper, and make ready his apartment, which last direction caused Mr. Beg to grin from ear to ear.

"Mind," said Dick, "to put 'im in the room vot's got the trap-door, vich is ther werry model of convenience, and the comfortablest room in the 'ouse."

Mr. Beg laughed approvingly at Mr Mr. Beg laughed approvingly at Mr Hatton's humorous allusion to the trap: doer, and left his friends to continue their

down ven he's snoozing, and drop 'im in ther vat; dead men dosen't tell tales." "Dead men does tell tales, though," in-terrupted one of the burglars, lowering is voice to an impressive whisper; "they come up and peach, if it's only to get a cove in trouble." "I think so, too," chimed in another, who was known by the stuboriquet of Molecat; "they'll come up sometimes ven its we'ry inconvenient and troublesome. Vonce, ven I wos doing business in the oad line, in York, we estated fellow one night who was welly lushy. It was a werry good haul, an' some of us was for

[From the St. Louis Republican, 20th." Duel Between Gen. Frost and Mr. E. B. Sayers—Full Particulars. In Tuesday's Republican we publishe an account of a personal difficulty betwee Gen. D. M. Frost and Mr. E. D. Sayers Assistant City Engineer, the main facts of horsewhipped Mr. Sayers, in the office of the City Engineer, for certain objections ble statements which Mr. Sayers made it [MR. SAVERS TO GEN. FROST.]

68 COMMERCIAL, BET. OLIVE & LOCUST, St. Louis, December 17. Gen. D. M. Frost-Sir: Your attack on me this morning, without notice or previous demand of explanation, leaves me no alternative but that of demanding personal satisfaction for the insult. My friend, James B. Shaler, will confer with any centleman whom you may designate. o act for you. Your obd't servant, EDWARD B. SAYERS. Gen. Frost responded to the above as

[GEN. FROST TO MR. SAYERS.] St. Louis, December 18. E. B. SAYERS, Esq.— Sir: Your note, dated yesterday, has just been handed to me this morning, and in reply I have to say that I recognize the propriety of your demand, and will, thereoperation.
Mr. Dick Hatton watched his leader's

ountenance during the progress of the onversation, but it looked stolidly and in ifferent.
"Vot's yer opinion, Tomiti?" he inquired anxiously. "Ain't yer going to say
nothing?"
"Of course I am," repiled Tomit, planting his legs defiantly on the table; "my opinion is the oblinion that's got to be adopted, and no chattering. Now look here," continued he, fixing his restless here," continued he, fixing his restless eyes on the group, "you all want to make way with this traveler?"

"That's so," exclaimed the burglars.

"And I," continued Tomtit, cooly, "am for letting him go."

It would be impossible to describe the effect produced by this decision. The burglars j imped up, and Gaths and imprecations of every description were showered on their leader.

on their leader "I say," repeated the chief, unmoved by the threatening attitude of his men, "he shall go free—not a hair of his head shall

shall go free—not a hair of his head shall be touched; and who dares object?" His stern, gray eyes wandered from burglar to burglar, and they involuntarily qualled before their tellant gleam.
"Now listen, you fools, to my reasons," continued the Tomtit angrily, as the overawed villains shrank back into their seats. "You all know next week we do a heavy job in the wholesale line after it's done we must heep dark; the 'Nest is the only place we are safe in, and here we must remain till the matter blows over; but if this man is missed, between that and the job there'll he such a hue and are trivial the. 'Vell, s'pose we run the horse and wagon up the country, and hitch his clothes by the side uv the river, vich vill look as though he circumwented himselfi," suggested Mr. Molecat.
The Tulkiti shook his head contemptu-

"Now, then, what would you get for the pains-taking and risk? Why, just a carpet-bag, and maybe a few trifles; people aint such fools as you take them to go lng, ging money round the country—there would be plenty of questions asked about the carpet-bag, and likely enough the horse might take it into his head to come back—horses aint fools either," observed the Tomtit, sarcastically. omtit, sarcastically.
Mr. Molecat scratched his head as an ex-

Mr. Molecat scratched his head as an expressive indication that the argiment was unanswerable, and a short panse ensued.

"Vell," remarked Dick Hatton, breaking the silence, "ther Tomiti's right, I spose, but it does look at the rard arter the bird's cetched to perwent the picking of 'im.—
It's mean, that's vot it is!" The Tomtit vouchsafed no reply to this sullen speech, but, lighting a fresh cigar, he rose, shock himself, and called Mr. Beg "In the back room, eating his supper,"
was that worthy's reply; "you can peep at
him easy enough, for I left the door on the

The Tomtit accordingly crept stealthily into the passage, and getting on his hands and knees, obtained a very excellent view of the stranger, who was quietly proceeding with his meal. Scarcely, however, had the Temtit's restless eye peered within, than he gave a start of surprise, and re-

"Here, Beg," he whispered, in an excited tone, as that individual followed him back again to the private room; "here's a confounded go. Who do you suppose that maniet". man is? man is?"
Mr. Beg, of course, intimated that he didn't know, whereupon the Tomtit, looking around to satisfy himself they were alone, brought his hand in the form of a trumpet close to Mr. Beg's ear and whis-

"R's Duffy!"

Mr. Beg's face turned deathly pale.
"What," he whispered, "the Detective!
"The same," rejoined the Tomtit, wit
an expression plainly denoting his agit
tion. "Who or what should bring his here alone, I neither know or can guess-Beg, keep this from the boys, they as savage enough now, but if they should fin out the truth, I couldn't control 'em. The out the truth, I couldn't control 'em. The would tear this man to pieces, but, Bet that musn't be; they must be led off; fo it would be the worst thing yet to kill hin he would be missed as sure as preaching.
"Is this the one who has been trying s long to find the Nest?" inquired Beg.
"The very same," replied Tomtit. "You know the State government has offered a reward of over five thousand dollars for the discovery of our whereabouts, and this Duffy has been sneaking around trying to find us, not so much for the possession o and us, not so much for the possession of the reward as some private aim; he aim't a regular Detective, or he might be led off; years ago he was on our track. I have been watching him all along, designing to finish him when a good opportunity offer-ed, but the wiry scoundrel managed to es-

"He's disguised, then?" said Mr. Beg, amazed afresh.
"Of course he is; that fatness isn't real. He thinks he's unknown to me, but I'll pay him off yet," rejoined the Tomtit, with a silent imprecation. "I'll get rid of him, but it mustn't be done here. Now then, Beg, listen: Fetch me a lantern and the key of the— You understand me."

Beg nodded his head, and flew off with alacrity. No one entertained a greater admiration of the Tomtit than that gentleman; he regarded him with the same deference a dog would show his master, and was contented as long as he could testify his servile affection. He quickly returned with the lantern and key, and to his great surprise found the burglar chief absorbed in the contemplation of the miniature of a young girl, seemingly some seventeen years of age, and of surpassing loveliness, and heard him mutter, "He certainly has good cause to hate me, but I would have spared HIM had he kept away from the 'Nest.' Now, good cause to hate me, but I would have spared HIM had he kept away from the 'Nest.' Now, however, he has rushed upon his doom!"—Then becoming aware of Beg's presence, the Tomtit hastily thrust the picture in his bosom, and turning to the inn-keeper,

"Let me out by the back door, Beg." "All right was the quiet response.
"Not a word to the boys, mind; if they made his exit from the door, which Mr. Beg held open, and walked rapidly off.
The faithful custodian of the Burglars Nest stood for a few minutes listening, till the retreating footsteps of the burgla chief had died away in the distance; then he carefully closed and relocked the door and returned to the bar, there to muse ove the surprising and startling discle which the Tomtit had made to him. It was one of those remarkable circu the stances that sometimes happen in real life that Mr. Detective Duffy should have unconsiciously blundered into the very place he had been searching for vainly the past two years. As he sat quietly eating his supper he little dreamt that a few yards of stood a figure which, the mere sight of would have moved him to an absolute stood a figure which, the mere sight of, would have moved him to an absolute frenzy; and well it might—for there was a story connected with that figure, a tale so heart-rending, so terrible, so revolting—of faith broken, of hospitality abused, of wrongs perpetrated, of an idolized daughter consigned to wretchedness—that it could not have been passed over. It had left its impress on the care-worn features of that old man, discernible in every lineament; his graye yes seemed to flash with ament; his gray eyes seemed to flash with the same spirit—of deep, absorbing revenge. And now those two men were about to meet—the Detective known to the Burglar, the Burglar unknown to the Detective of engage in a desperate game, the issue of which was to be death to one or both Intelligence and honesty were to be pitted against cunning end crime. What was to be the result of this fearful struggle and thirst forvengeance, we shall be able to see in our next chapter.

The above is all of this story that will be published in our columns. published in our columns. The continua-tion of it from where it leaves off here can be found only in the New York Ledger, the great family paper, which is for sale at all the stores throughout the city and

country, where papers are sold. Remember and ask for the New York Ledger of January 5, and in it you will find the continuation of the story from where it leaves The Ledger is mailed to subscribers at \$2 a year, or two copies for \$3. The bills of all good, sound banks in any portion of the Union taken at par. Address your letters to Robert Bonner, publisher, 40 Park Row, New York. It is the handsomest and best family paper in the country, ele gantly illustrated, and characterized by a high moral tone.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A CLERGYMAN.—A few nights since, the Rev. Mr. Buchan, residing at Stirling, Canada West, was struck twice over the head while in bed, and jumping up, seized his assailant, who proved to be his housekeeper, Mrs. McAvoy, who confessed having intended to mandar him and then real. murder him and then rob and the house. She was sent to jail. Three hundred thousand dollars have been received in Rome from America, being the result of the collections in this

"WAITING."

BY A. C. CEDER.

There are still a few fire-esters—Meré abstractionists, half-cracked, Who insist that we shall tell them What we mean by 'overt set.'' We will answer fairly, squarely, and define the phrase exact: 'Tis a+hem-yes, now we have it, Why, itts an-overt act.'

We are waiting, only waiting Till the proper time shall come, When we all can set together And defend our Southern home.

We are waiting, only waiting Lest "our country we distract Waiting till our Northern bree

Shall commit an "overt act.

after the chastisement mentioned, Ger Frost received the following note:

They have spurned our Constitution As a "league with death and hell; They have nullified our statutes, And no truthful word can tell of a pleage they have not broken, Ora "right they be not attacked; But we, patiently are waiting." Waiting for the "overt act." To be whipped without our coats on, Is, to us, now nothing new.
But we're waiting, kindly waiting, Till they take our "shifts" off too; Waiting not for arson—treason—Insurrection—but in fact, Waiting for that mystic something People call an "overt act."

We are waiting till Abe Lincoln Grant the furse and grasps the sword, And is sending down upon us All his Abolition horde; Waiting till our friends are murdered, And our towns and cities sacked, And "poor Sambo" gets his freedom; Waiting for an "overt act." Waiting till our fields of cotton, Waiting till our fields of cotton, cane and rice and waving grain Are all desolate and lonely. 'Neath king Cuffee's stupid reign; Till our sisters, voices, and daughters Are compelled to his embrace; Yes, we're waiting, only waiting For this horrible disgrace.

re, give you the satisfaction you desire. My friend, Capt. Wade, will arrange all Your obedient servant, D. M. FROST.

The foregoing correspondence having based, Gen. Frost, as a military man, and he challenged party, claimed the right of thoice of weapons, and accordingly chose encings words. This fact was made known o Mr. Sayers through bis friend, Mr. Shaer, by Capt. Win. Wade, the friend of Gen. Frost. Mr. Shaler stated that Mr. Sayers was unacquainted with the use of the weapon named, and in lieu thereof he proposed named, and in lieu thereof he proposed n named, and if near the proposed reling pistols. Gen. Frost, thereupon, rough Capt. Wade, waived his right to e use of the sabre, and accepted the oposition of Mr. Shaler.
The friends of both parties then arranged to the proposition of the parties of the parti Dueling pistols; unrifled; with hair

Time, 10 o'clock, December 19th, 1860, place rear of the Harlem House, on Bellefontaine road.

The seconds shall tose up for the 3. The seconds shall toss up for the choice of position—the party losing the choice shall give the word.

The principals, with their seconds and friends, left the city for the place above designated, at 9 o'v lock yesterday morning. Gen. Frost was accompanied by Capt. Wade, his second, Capt. Robert Tucker as witness, and Dr. Cornyn as surgeon. Mr. Sayers was accompanied by his second, Mr. Shaler, Dr. Scott as surgeon and Mr. John Brown, a brother of B. Gratz Brown, Esq., as witness. At 10% o'clock the pistols were loaded

of the presence of the parties and the principals. The seconds then tossed for the hoice of position. Ar. Sayers won the hoice and lost the word. The principals and seconds their took their positions, when Capt. Wade informed the principals of the manner in which he should call the good which was "Continuous to the principals of the manner in which he should call the ord, which was: "Gentlemen, are you ady? At the answer, 'ready,' I shall en give the word, 'fire-onc-two-ree-stop!" Immediately after the ord was given, and between the words one—two." Mr. Sayers fired, his shot not him effect. At the word "three." Gen king effect. At the word "three," Gen. arms enect. At the word "three, Gen. frost fired, purposely aiming his pistol ome six feet to the left of Mr. Sayers. Immediately after Capt. Wade turned to Mr. Shaler and inquired if his party were atisfied. Mr. Shaler answered that he was satisfied. Mr. Shaler answered that he was not—that he required a second fire. Capt. Wade then said: "Gen. Froat, did not fire at Mr. Sayers, and it was not his intention to do so, he hating notlified me to that effect yesterday. Mr. Sayers then called upon his second and informed him that he was satisfied. This statement was reported to Gen. Frost, when the latter said: "As a Christian gentleman, I am willing to take Mr. Sayers' hand, provided he will take back everything of an offensive character which appeared in his correspondence to the Missouri Democrat."

Mr. Sayers, through Mr. Shaler, agreed this, upon which the seconds, arm in said: "Mr. Sayers, I understand from my friend, Capt. Wade, that you are willing to take back and withdraw the offensive remarks that you used towards me in your correspondence to the Missouri Democrat."

Mr. Sayers replied: "I am, sir; and if I had known as much when I wrote the article as I did two days afterwards, in Major John J. Anderson's tent, I would never have written it."

General Frost the said with defensive remarks that you used towards me in your correspondence to the Missouri Democrat."

Light and the Prince of Wales, during his late visit to this country, by the President and by all classes of the the animal so that he cannot get at it. If he is to be kept in the stable, without exercise for any length of time, he had better be put on half diet.

"Contused wounds are generally occasioned by hooks, or some blant body connected with the harness or vehicle. They generally leave a gaping wound, with bruised edges. Walter to mis royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, during his late visit to this country, by the President and by all classes of the courtesies for any length of time, he had better be put on half diet.

"Contused wounds are generally occasioned by hooks, or some blant body connected with the harness or vehicle. They generally leave a gaping wound, with

General Frost then said: "I regret hav-g been compelled to pursue the course I we pursed, and trust that hereafter we The parties then returned to the city, where the "meeting" was the general topic conversation during the day.

The South Carolina Mil tary -- Their Uniform and Outfi . The Charleston Mercury gives the folowing as the uniform and outfit of one of he military companies of that State: Single breasted frock coat of cadet gray cassimere; one row palmetto buttons on Pants same material, with black stripe % inch wide on outer seams.
Overcoat same material, army pattern,

with cape, &c.

Leggins of calf-skin, to lace up as high as the calf of the leg, and to fit snugly over Belt of black patent leather, with buckle, Knapsack—a very simple kind, similar to those worn by the Swiss guides (without the usual wooden frame).

Canteen of gutta pereha, to hold two quarts—an entirely new article; it fits the person comfortably, and keeps the water pure and fresh. Rubber cloth-one piece, three feet wide and six feet long to each man—an indispensable article to light troops.

Blankets—plain gray—5 pt. mackinaw, 33% lbs in weight.

Hat—plain felt, brownish color, looped upon left side. Two pair winter drawers, flannel shirts, two pair woolen socks, one extra pair shoes (heavy soles).

They have also provided twelve rubber caps with capes for the guard in rainy weather, which, with the piece of rubber already alluded to, will keep the men perfectly dry. Each officer is armed with a revolver, and provided with a pocket compass. The captain is provided, in addition, with a field-glass.

In addition to this complete outfit, there have been provided India rubber mandaded in the provided in the provise from further Republican encroachments. It is believed that the next Legislature, which is to meet at Albany, intends to meet at Albany intends to meet at Alb Two pair winter drawers, two colored lannel shirts, two pair woolen socks, one

there be. Their camp buckets and other utensils are also of rubber goods.

COURT OF APPEALS. FRANKFORT, December 20, 1860. McCord vs Ruddle's adm'r, Fleming; affirm-Thurman et al vs Gillespie et al, Madison; Owsley et al vs Rviney, Boyle; reversed.
Davis vs Smick,
Vallandingham vs Crain, Fleming; reversed.
Taylor vs Moran, Mason; argued by Scott for appellee and by Conwell for appellant.

FRANKFORT, December 21, 1860. Bacon et al vs Jones et al, Franklin; affirmed. Daugherty et al vs Mill's heirs, Franklin; af-rmed. Cole & Sanders vs Barbour et al, Fleming; Kissick vs Ham, Fleming; affirmed. ORDERS.

Hodges vs Dickinson, Franklin; petition for nodification of opinion filed. Humphrey's Heirs vs Keith et al, Harrison; settion for rehearing overruled. petition for rehearing overruled. Cumbers vs Cumbers, Bracken; Church vs Bratton, Franklin; were submitted in briefs. n briets.
Dailey vs Ellis, Bracken; continued.
Wurts vs Loomis, Mason;
Pool vs Webster,
Jones vs Jones,
were submitted or Lyman et al vs Hunt et al, Bath; submitted or

Kellar vs Stephens et al, Franklin; argued by indsey for appellants. indsey for appellants.
Taylor vs Moran, Mason; argument concluded y Conwell for appellant. The Chief Justice announced that when the ourt adjourn to-morrow, it would adjourn to neet Wednesday next. "Call of the Legislature." The Maysville Express, one of the ablest ditedand most influential papers in the State, thus refers to the call that has been made on Gov. Magoffin from all parts of

description of it: the State to convene the Legislature: But we must say, while we are prepared o bow respectfully to the force of any ound reasons against a call—should any uch be disclosed—that we stand unaffect dly amazed that there can be any hesitaion, doubt, or delay, at such a perilous ime as this, when the Union is virtually disrupted, the Federal Government virtully paralyzed and dissolved, and Kentucky calling the Legislature together to consider a crisis so momentous. It is inconceivable that the sovereign people of Kentucky can remain silent and bassive spectators of the tremendous rev-

log on a swollen tide where it may. They will demand the assemblage of their Legislature and perhaps a Convention too; and their will cannot be safely ignored. will demand the assemblage of their Legislature and perhaps a Convention too; and their will cannot be safely ignored.

It is said that Ole Bull will emerge from his retirement, and once more appear before the public. Poor fellow! has he been speculating again?

A white man and woman bribed a negro slave to murder Thomas Sacree in Caroline county, Virginia. He poisoned him on Saturday.

DEATH OF REV. J. H. Ingraham.—Rev. J. H him on Saturday.

The farm Courier.

THE FARM: THE ORCHARD: THE STOCK R. LOUISVILLE.....

Galls and Wounds on Horses.

Galls of the Skin.—A horse newly put work, and working in a new harness, under a new saddle, which tenebes pa not inured to the pressure, is very lik to have the skin of the back and should abraded. Unless there is an absolute cessity for the animal to be used, should, in all cases, be allowed a few drest, that the wound may heal and bece somewhat hard; even then, until the las fairly grown out, the greatest of must be used to see that the chaffing of harness is entirely obviated, as when skin is in the least sore, it is peculic susceptible of irritation. When a garfresh and bleeding, nothing will so s dry it and cause it to citatrise, as a lidry table salt spriokled upon it.

After the wound is in a measure hea if it be absolutely necessary to use horse, a careful examination of the harnor saddle should be made, and pade should be taken out, or parts of the lear removed, to prevent any part of it Galls and Wounds on Horses removed, to prevent any part of touching the wound. To prevent when caused by the saddle or coll safest plan to have such prot under the saddle. If the chaing i by loose straps striking and against the skill, they should be

The Visit of the Printe of Wales-In-teresting Correspondence. LORD LYONS TO GENERAL CASS. with sheep-skin, having its woolly siturned toward the horse.

Saddle galls are unlikely to occur, if the saddle fits the back, and is left on the horse Washington, Dec. 8, 1860. Sin: The Queen, my august sovereign, as commanded that the carliest opportu-nity, after the fetturn of the Prince of Wales ing out, as it is much better that the die should become warm, or slight, ened by the insensible perspiration back, before the rider's weight

has commanded that the earnest opportunity, after the feturn of the Prince of Wales to England, be laken to convey to the President of the United States the expression of her Majesty's thanks for the cordial reception given to his Royal Highness during his late visit to this country, by the President himself, and by all classes of the citizens.

One of the main objects which her Majesty had in view in sanctioning the visit of his Royal Highness was to prove to the President and citizens of the United States the sincerity of those schilinents of esteem and regard which her Majesty and all classes of her subjects entertain for the kindred race which occupies so distinguished a position in the community of nations. Her Majesty has seen with the greatest satisfaction that her feelings and those of her people in this respect have been met with the warmest sympathy in the great American Union; and her Majesty trusts that the feelings of confidence and affection of which late events have proved beyond all question, the existence will long continue to prevail her were the two courses. The following is a good lotion for galls of the skin: Sal ammoniac, 1 ounce; vinegar, 4 ounces; spirits of wine, 2 ounces; tincture of arnica, 2 drachms; water, half a plut. Mix. If no other remedy is used, a mixture of burnt leather, gunnowder, and lard should be occasionally rubbed on the cell to prevent the growth of white thegall, to prevent the growth of whit Sit-fasts, and their treatment, are thu described by Stonehenge: "Sit-fast merely aname for an obstinate and callo galled-sore, which has repeatedly be rubbed by the saddle, and has become leathery, and disinclined to heal. If the can be allowed, there is nothing like small quantity of blistering of the same of the same

body of any kind, the blood had better n be washed off; for this is the best heali material in the world. The edges are th

to be brought together by interrupted tures, taking care not to include the 1 between the edges of the wound, for t

und in a healthy condition. Our

Things I Have Seen.

want of the article so much in his way in

I have seen a farmer pass fifty times by a

I have seen a farmer put up his stock

a hollow tree, with both ends open, and hole in the middle. "Oh," says he, "th pigs will get what falls out." Yet, strang

to tell, he never could account for his horses always being so poor. I wonder!

I have seen a farmer who seldom wen

where his boys were plowing, and when he did it was the same thing, for they would

merely skim the earth, cut and cover, an

I have seen a farmer (and he a goo rough carpenter,) who had not a door t his stables; he would stop the entrance with

The labor lost in course of the year in puling down and putting up this abominab substitute, applied to the making of door would have furnished him for a life tim He is always "wondering" how some foll have time to do such things.

I have seen a farmer, after all his laboral expession growing cutting stacking

and expense in growing, cutting, stacking spreading, dew-rotting, and taking up hi hemp, throw hundreds of pounds in th

corners of the fence, to make room fo another crop; again to be destroyed in par

turning the various implements of hus bandry, as would pay for them in two years, if the time so spent had been profitably employed.—[Franklin Farmer.

Stable Floors.

Have no floors of wood or stone, but wholly of earth. My plan is to put soil or muck into the stables, about a foot deep, (if peat is used, and it is wet, the cattle will sink into it, unless a few inches of loam is spread upon the peat;) then cover with litter to the depth of a foot or so, to prevent treading the dirt, and making it

prevent treading the dirt, and making i uneven when the cattle are first put in.-After a few days' use, the floor will become

hard and smooth, and will not need as much litter to keep cattle clean and comfortable as floors of plank or stone. It this way, all the urine is saved, and the continual expense of plank floors is avoid ed. I greatly doubt the economy of cellar barns. I know they are very fashionable and here it is true much to recommend

and have, it is true, much to recommend them, but the great expense, as well as the risk of the planks to become defective an

horses should be kept on none other,

dropped, and besides none can be wa I do not approve of the plan practice Mr. Mechi-making his cattle lay on

will thrive, and in that case the northwe

corner of a barn, outside, is the very bes place to fatten animals, especially in the winter.—[J. G. C., Rhode Island, in Coun

STOLEN,

ails laid crosswise, lea

beyond all question, the existence will long continue to prevail between the two coun-tries to their mutual advantage, and to the small quantity of blistering olutimer rubbed on; or the application of a sma piece of fused potassa; or even the nitra of silver in substance, or blue-stone; all general interests of civilization and humanity.

I am commanded to state to the President that the Qucen would be gratified by his making kind part of the etizens of the United States her grateful sense of the kindness with which they received her son who has returned to England deeply which will produce a new action in the part, and if followed by rest from the sad dle, will generally effect a cure."

Flesh Wounds.—The following, on the treatment of ordinary flesh wounds, is from Dadd's Modern Horse Doctor: "In clead wounds are those indicated by share son, who has returned to England deeply impressed with all he saw during his pro-gress through the States, but more espe-cially so with the friendly and cordial good from Dadd's Modern Horse Doctor: "I cised wounds are those inflicted by shai instruments. On the human body the often heal without any subsequent inflar mation beyond what nature sets up in the restorative process; but the difficulty withe horse is, that we cannot always ket the parts in contact, and therefore it is nessy to unite them. If the wound is see immediately after infliction, and the seems to be the least probability of healin by first intention, we place a twitch on thorse's nose, and examine the part. there be found neither dirt nor foreig body of any kind, the blood had better n will manifested towards him on t very o casion by all classes of the community. I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedien humble servant, LYONS.

Hon. Lewis Cass: MR. TRESCOT TO LORD LYONS. PEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, Dec. 11, 1860. My Lord: I have the honor to acknowl and LORD. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 8th inst., in which you have conveyed to this Government the expression of her Britannic Majesty's thanks for the cordial reception given to his royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, during his late visit to this country, by the President and by all classes of the citizens and of her Meierick with

States which accompanied him in every step of his progress.

Her Majesty has justly recognised that the visit of her son aroused the kind and generous sympathies of our citizens, and, if I may so speak, has created an almost personal interest in the fortunes of the by alty which he so well represents.
The President trusts that this sympathy and interest towards the future represent ative of the sovereignty of Great Britain is at once an evidence and a guarantee of that consclousness of common interest and mutual regard which have in the past, and will in the future, bind together more strongly than treaties the feelings and the fortunes of the two nations which repreortunes of the two nations which represent the enterprise, the civilization, the constitutional liberty of the same great I have also been instructed to make this

hole in his fence, and never stop to righ it, always putting it off till another day until the greater part of his crop was de correspondence public, that the citizens of the United States may have the satisfaction stroyed.

I bave seen a farmer plowing around a of knowing how strongly and properly her Majesty has appreciated the cordial warmth of their welcome to his Royal Highness.

I have the honor to be, my lord, with high consideration, your lordship's obedient correct. bunch of briars until his field was sotaken with them that he was compelled to aban-don it, and give it up to the neighbors around him as a blackberry-patch in comdient servant, W. HENRY TRESCOT, fodder in so careless a manner that the firs wind would blow down the stacks; in which

wind would blow down the stacks; in which condition they would remain until the fodder was so spoiled that his balf-starved cattle would refuse to eat it, and he would wonder why his cattle were so much poerer than his neighbors.

I have seen a farmer who took great care of his fodder, but in feeding it to his cattle would let in the hogs, or not separate them from the cattle, and before they could masticate half their allowance, the remainder was rooted about, and so filthy that they must be more than half-starved LORD LYONS, &c., &c., &c. Trouble Predicted in New York. Chas. O'Conner, Esq., during his speech at the New York Union meeting on Saturday, warned the Republicans and coercionists to beware! If there is blood shed in Charleston, there will be fighting in the streets of New York before Christmas day. He did not wish to alarm anybody, but he did not that they must be more than half-starve to eat it. He, too, is one of the "wonder

which is to meet at Albany, intends t meddle still more with the affairs of th slavery in principal, and will take prompt action in case of secession. It is said that fifty volunteer companies, representing some three thousand members, have already responded favorably to the call.

A rumor was prevalent on Sunday that a mob would attack Plymouth church, Brooking the area of the area of the area of the area of the area. mob would attack Plymouth church, Brook-lyn, in the evening, when it was expected that Henry Ward Beecher would preach another violent anti-slavery discourse. A posse of two hundred metropolitan police officers were detailed in and about the building; but notwithstanding the im-mense crowd in attendance, their services were not called into requisition.

SUGGESTIVE FACT .- A citizen of Maysware house in Cincinnati, two or three days ago, was in an upper story examining articles he wished to purchase. In this upper room was a free fuegro examining pistols, who finally selected and purchased about thirty revolvers at three dollars and fifty cents each and put there wish had so were considered. thirty revolvers at three dollars and fifty cents each, and put them up in his carpet bag. Our informant, long a dealer in hardware, says the pistols thus sold at \$3.50 each, are of the kind he paid \$5.25 to \$5.75 at wholesale in New York. These facts are too significant in themselves for comment. What could one negro man want with thirty revolvers? Why did did he not have them boxed up as merchandise instead of treating them as personal travinstead of treating them as personal traveling baggage? And why did the Cincinnati house sell them so low? These are significant and suggestive facts. Is the underground railroad increasing its rolling stock? Or is a new John Brown raid in contemplation?—[Maysville Express.

ewspaper gives a splendid cup to the winner of the two mile sweepstake over the Metairie Course on Jap. 2d. Here is a

The bowl is of silver, large, crescent shaped, planished, richly chased, and having on each side a handsomely devised shield, one designed to contain the inscription, winner's name, &c., and the other a finely engraved racing scene. The handles of the bowl represent two prancing steeds. of the bowl represent two prancing steeds, each surrounded by a wreath. The cover is fluted and finely planished, and is surmounted with the American Eagle. The base of the bowl is oval, with a chased edge, above which is a row of half-dimes, or "Picayunes," fresh from the mint, and showing alternately the different sides of the coin. From the same level of the base are seen two representations of the State are seen two representations of the coat-of-arms, the pelican feeding her nest-lings, surrounded by rushes, and from the centre rises a bundle of sugar cane and the tionary scenes enacting around them stem of a palm tree, the leaves forming a dinvolving their future political relabeautiful ornament to the bottom of the DEATH OF REV. J. H. INGRAHAM.-Rev.

Rom the subscriber, on the night of the 12th inst., a BLACK MARE, seven years old, about fifteen hands high, tolerable heavy main, tail, and ferctop, shod before, and is marked on both sides, and a little sunk on the shoulders, from fistula, paces under the theory of the stable of Frank Budy. sunk on the shoulders, from fistula, paces under the saddle. She was taken from the stable of Fred. Rudy, near Gillum's Point. Any information will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded.

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North America. At any rate, the next session of that body will be one of great interest an ts proceedings will be watched with much an Full telegraphic repons and other reli e information will be laid promptly before eaders of the Louisville Counser.

During the Next Year, ABBAHAM LINCOLN vill be inaugurated President of the United States, or of a portion of them, and a new policy will control the country. In the event of a ession of a portion of the Southern States t may be that those who opposed the war with Mexico, and would have "welcomed our gallant soldiers with bloody hands to Rospitabl raves," will attempt to drive them back at the int of the bayonet. Civil war, desperate loody, may follow. It will be our province to rnish the latest and most reliable news to the eaders of the Louisville Weekly Courier nd those who subscribe to it can rely on being etter and more fully informed than those who rely on any other means of obtaining informa

And abroad, as at home, great events will mark the coming year-wars, commotions, revolutions, reforms, all affecting, more or less, the appiness of the people of the civilized world and of all of which our telegraphic and other arrangements will enable us to keep the public ally advised and correctly informed. And while doing all that can be done oad. to the just reputation of the WEEKLY COURIES

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